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Utah's Expanding Service Sector

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In a dynamic economy the mix of job opportunities and production technologies are continually changing; jobs are eliminated in one industry and created in another, workers move from farm to factory, or more recently, from manufacturing to service industries. The consequences of these inevitable structural changes in the economy are mixed; the shift in resources and jobs to the service industry has caused factories in the Northeast and Midwest to close down or reduce production, while new jobs have been created in the West and Southwest.

Factors Contributing to Service Industry Growth

In the West the rise of the service industry occurred early in the twentieth century, and hence, preceded the national economic trend by several decades. The growth and importance of the service sector was closely tied to tourism in the West. The spectacular scenery and western climates combined to provide a favorable condition for the growth of tourism. Without a doubt, the development of the tourist industry in the West was enormously boosted by the extension of the National Park system, which Congress authorized in 1916. In 1919 only one million visitors came to the national parks; ten years later that number had increased tenfold. Western state legislatures and the federal government funded excellent roads and highway systems that encouraged the construction of a network of service facilities such as gasoline stations, motels, and restaurants.

Another factor that played an early role in the rise of the service sector in the West was the U.S. military. World War II brought many military facilities to the West — training camps, supply depots, testing sites, and air bases. Between 1941 and 1945 the federal government spent about $80 billion in the construction and maintenance of Western military installations.

Both tourism and military installations were important in the early growth of Utah's service sector, but the state has also proved to be an attractive location for a wide range of service-producing industries.[1] The state's unique locational advantage at the geographic center of the fast growing western United States, as well as having relatively low wage rates, a high quality of life, and an excellent business environment have been important in attracting service firms to Utah since the location of the first J.C. Penney corporate headquarters in 1913 to the recent corporate headquarters location of American Stores ($7.5 billion in sales).

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[1] Service producing industries include transportation, communication, public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate, other personal and business services, and government. These industry groups are contrasted with industries involved in the production of goods: agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and construction.

Significance of Service Industries in Utah

The suitability of Utah as a location for service industries is demonstrated by the high level of service sector employment. For many years Utah has had a higher percentage of service-producing employment than the U.S. In 1983, 77.4 percent of Utah's non-agricultural work force was employed in the service-producing sectors compared to 73.7 percent for the nation. Between 1970 and 1983 the average annual growth rate for Utah's service-producing sectors was 3.6 percent, considerably higher than the national rate of 2.6 percent.

Employment growth in selected components of Utah's service-producing sector has greatly exceeded overall service sector employment growth. For example, since 1970 employment in business services has grown annually at 8.3 percent, in health care services, 7.1 percent, and for financial services, 5.1 percent. Much of this growth reflects an increased demand for services created by a rapidly growing Utah economy. But in recent years many national corporations have found Utah to be an attractive site for large scale operations that provide services far beyond the economies of Utah or the West.

In the past three years Utah has become the location for the national headquarters of American Stores, the travelers check operations of American Express, the western reservation center for Eastern Airlines, and a hub city for Western Airlines. Communications technology provides a growing possibility for national firms to locate particular service functions a great distance from corporate headquarters or large metropolitan areas. High overhead costs, congestion, pollution, and the cost of living in heavily populated urban areas all provide incentives for service firms to look for new locations in smaller metropolitan areas, which will have important implications for Utah's future economic growth.

1982 Census of Service Industries

The major industrial divisions which are characterized by the production of services are Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities; Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade; Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate; Services; and Government. A detailed analysis of Utah firms within the division entitled "Services" has recently been published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Every five years the Bureau of the Census conducts a mail survey of large service firms and compiles data on small firms from the administrative records of other federal agencies. The *1982 Census of Service Industries, Utah* lists the number of firms, receipts, payroll, expenses, and employment within the state, counties, metropolitan areas, and cities of 2,500 or more inhabitants.[2]

The 1982 Census is not without its shortcomings, not all service subsectors are included nor is any information available for firms having no paid employees. The subsectors which are not represented in the census are hospitals; private elementary and secondary schools; private colleges, universities, professional schools, and technical institutes; religious organizations; labor organizations; and political organizations. According to records of the Utah Department of Employment Security, these industry groups accounted for approximately one-third of the total employment and wages of the Services division in 1982. The significance of sole proprietorships or partnerships which have no paid employees may be inferred from data collected on these types of companies in the 1977 Census of Service Industries. In 1977 these firms accounted for 63 percent of the total number of service firms and 10 percent of the total receipts.

Despite the limited scope of the 1982 Census, it provides an interesting overview of the structure of Utah's service sector, presents the geographical distribution of firms within the state, and reveals growth trends.

Industry Structure

All results from the 1982 Census have been reported separately for firms subject to Federal income tax and those which are exempt from the tax. To facilitate an understanding of the overall structure of the Services division, data on both types of firms have been aggregated in Table 1. The table shows the

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[2] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1982 Census of Service Industries, Utah*, SC82-A-45, 1984.

Table 1
Receipts, Payroll and Number of Paid Employees of Service Firms in Utah
1982

Service Firms Subject to Federal Income Tax (Establishments with Payroll)	Receipts	Payroll	Paid Employees
	(thousands of dollars)		
Health Services except Hospitals	$ 516,407	$ 229,545	13,398
Business Services	415,509	150,755	12,909
Automotive Repair Services and Garages	223,627	47,076	3,687
Hotels, Motels and Other Lodging Places	193,992	53,436	8,096
Amusement and Recreation	175,255	37,675	5,014
Engineering, Architectural and Surveying Services	173,858	67,432	3,319
Legal Services	150,595	69,570	2,822
Personal Services	103,776	35,359	4,657
Miscellaneous Repair Services	89,893	28,736	1,741
Accounting, Auditing and Bookkeeping Services	83,656	33,612	2,039
Social and Other Services	38,224	14,324	1,872
Selected Educational Services	7,948	2,430	238

number of establishments, receipts, payrolls, and number of paid employees of service subsectors in rank order according to volume of receipts. In the case of firms subject to Federal income tax, receipts refers to revenue from services rendered, facilities used, or merchandise sold. As applied to exempt firms, receipts may denote the sale of services or goods, or income from interest, gifts, grants, and dues from members. Payroll includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, vacation allowances, sick-leave pay, and the value of payments in kind (i.e., free meals and lodging).

Two subsectors, Health Services and Business Services, dominate the Services division in all respects. These subsectors do not represent any single industry but are comprised of numerous related businesses. Health Services consists of offices of physicians, dentists, and other health practitioners; nursing homes, medical and dental laboratories, and outpatient care facilities. Among the industries within the Business Services group are advertising agencies, consumer credit reporting agencies, photocopying services, graphic arts services, building cleaning and maintenance services, employment agencies, data processing services, management consulting firms, equipment rental and leasing services, and photofinishing laboratories.

Geographical Distribution

The distribution of Utah's service industries among the Salt Lake City/Ogden and Provo/Orem Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and the balance of the state is illustrated in Table 2. Receipts of only firms subject to Federal income tax are displayed in the table; however, these data are sufficient to demonstrate the relative distribution of service industries, because the tax paying firms account for 92 percent of total service industry receipts.

The table clearly shows that all service subsectors are concentrated in the Salt Lake City/Ogden SMSA. The counties comprising this metropolitan area are Salt Lake, Weber, Davis and Tooele. The percent of total receipts in the Salt Lake City/Ogden SMSA ranges from 64.9 percent for the Hotels,

Table 2
Service Industry Receipts in 1982
for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas
(Thousands of dollars)

Industry Sector	SLC/Ogden		Provo/Orem		Balance of State	
	Receipts	Percent of Total	Receipts	Percent of Total	Receipts	Percent of Total
Total	$1,694,191	78.0	$ 216,000	9.9	$ 262,549	12.1
Hotels, Motels	125,938	64.9	7,522	3.9	60,532	31.2
Personal Services	84,137	81.1	9,849	9.5	9,790	9.4
Business Services	341,404	82.2	42,615	10.3	31,490	7.6
Auto Repair Services	190,926	85.4	13,508	6.0	19,193	8.6
Misc. Repair Services	59,953	66.7	4,016	4.5	25,924	28.8
Amusement and Recreation	126,317	72.1	31,491	18.0	17,447	10.0
Health Services (Exc. Hospital)	381,345	73.8	71,680	13.9	63,382	12.3
Legal Services	134,098	89.0	7,599	5.0	8,898	5.9
Educational Services	6,108	–	na	–	na	–
Engineering, Architecture, Surveying	139,413	80.2	16,848	9.7	17,597	10.1
Accounting, Auditing, Bookkeeping	71,641	85.6	5,105	6.1	6,910	8.3
Social and Other Services	32,911	–	na	–	na	–

Table 3
Percent Change in Receipts and Payroll of Utah Service Firms
1977 - 1982

Service Firms Subject to Federal Income Tax (Establishments with Payroll)	Percent Change In Current Dollars		Percent Change In Constant Dollars	
	Receipts	Payroll	Receipts	Payroll
Engineering, Architectural & Surveying Services	181.9	151.8	86.8	66.9
Legal Services	150.2	207.8	65.8	103.9
Accounting, Auditing and Bookkeeping Services	143.7	133.9	61.5	55.0
Amusement and Recreation	120.6	81.0	46.2	19.9
Social and Other Services	111.0	86.9	39.8	23.8
Hotels, Motels and Other Lodging Places	108.9	119.3	38.4	45.3
Health Services except Hospitals	103.0	132.2	34.5	53.9
Business Services	99.3	90.9	32.1	26.5
Automotive Repair Services and Garages	80.2	75.8	19.4	16.5
Miscellaneous Repair Services	53.7	62.0	1.9	7.3
Personal Services	52.4	46.6	1.0	–2.9

Motels subsector to 89.0 percent of Legal Services receipts. These percentages exceed the relative proportion of the Utah population which resides in this metropolitan area. According to the 1980 Census of Population, 64.1 percent of the state's total population resided in the Salt Lake City/Ogden SMSA.

Among the three subsectors which are least heavily concentrated in the Salt Lake City/Ogden area, two provide services to tourists. The relatively lower proportion of total receipts of the Hotels, Motels and Amusement and Recreation subsectors reflect the dispersion of the tourist industry throughout the state.

Trends

The three fastest growing service subsectors in Utah from 1977 to 1982 were all professional services: Engineering, Architectural and Surveying Services; Legal Services; and Accounting, Auditing and Bookkeeping Services. As displayed in Table 3, these industry groups had revenue increases of 181.9 percent, 150.2 percent, and 143.7 percent respectively. The major clientele of these firms is other businesses; therefore, their spectacular growth is a reflection of the overall growth in employment and business expansion in Utah during the late 1970's.

The three industries registering the smallest gains from 1977 to 1982 are distinguished from the three fastest growing groups in two respects. The Automotive Services, Miscellaneous Repair Services, and Personal Service industries generally market to individuals rather than businesses, and their services involve a lesser degree of skill or training than the professional services.

The percent change in receipts and payroll of service firms is presented in both current dollars and constant dollars in Table 3 to demonstrate the effects of inflation. Receipts and payrolls in constant dollars were calculated by deflating 1982 receipts and payrolls with the GNP Implicit Price Deflator for the Service industry.[3] In real terms, the top three industries still register healthy gains of 10 percent or more annually. Growth in receipts for the Miscellaneous Repair Services and Personal Services industries has been flat over the five-year term; and payroll growth of Personal Services has been negative, suggesting an absolute decrease in employment in this subsector.

The Census of Service Industries demonstrates that the growth among service industries has been far from uniform. Most groups had substantial gains during the 1977 - 1982 time period, but for some growth was negligible. For those who are interested in obtaining further insight into this rapidly changing industrial sector, the Bureau of the Census has provided data on even smaller subdivisions than the categories listed in this article. An inspection of census tables will reveal which personal services and miscellaneous repair services have attributed to the overall stagnation of these groups and which services are still in a growth mode.

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[3] GNP Implicit Price Deflators for 1977 (142.6) and 1982 (215.2) are listed in U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, Vols. 62, 64, No. 7, 1982 and 1984.

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA

	July 1984	July 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average		
				1984	1983	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	na	14,716	na	na	14,197.4	na
New Corporations (no.)	460	379	21.4	496.3	467.8	6.1
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	na	5,665	na	na	4,870.1	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	62.1	53.9	15.2	57.2	57.0	0.4
Lambs (cwt)	56.4	47.9	17.7	52.3	51.0	2.6
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	12.2	12.3	-0.8	12.9	12.9	-0.3
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)(mid-month price)	78.0	81.0	-3.7	82.6	74.0	11.6
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	31,360	21,263	47.5	26,957.3	na	na
Construction						
Total Construction[1] (thous. of dol.):	160,200	150,300	6.6	144,808.3	478,191.7	-69.7
Residential	66,700	70,700	-5.7	68,633.3	54,350.0	26.3
Nonresidential	48,000	39,600	21.2	39,616.7	41,266.7	-4.0
Public Works and Utilities	45,500	40,000	13.8	36,533.3	382,575.0	-90.5
Total Permit Construction[2] (thous. of dol.):	169,249.5	113,555.5	49.0	115,499.0	83,022.0	39.1
Residential	90,444.7	63,602.0	42.2	64,299.2	43,424.6	48.1
Nonresidential	61,609.8	36,685.4	67.9	36,470.3	29,137.3	25.2
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	17,195.0	13,268.1	29.6	14,729.6	10,460.1	40.8
New Dwelling Units (no.)	2,187	1,209	80.9	1,462.4	970.7	50.7
Employment[6]						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	705.8^r	694.4	1.6	699.6	672.2	4.1
Total Employed Persons	663.0^r	631.3	5.0	648.3	608.3	6.6
Unemployed Persons	42.8^r	63.2	-32.3	51.3	63.9	-19.7
Percent Total Labor Force	6.1^r	9.1	-33.0	7.3	9.5	-22.7
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	595.8^r	564.1	5.6	585.8	558.8	4.8
Manufacturing	95.1^r	85.9	10.7	91.2	83.3	9.5
Mining	12.2^r	13.6	-10.3	14.0	14.8	-5.3
Contract Construction	35.7^r	31.2	14.4	31.7	27.1	17.1
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.6^r	36.5	0.3	36.4	35.8	1.6
Wholesale Trade	36.7^r	34.6	6.1	35.0	34.0	3.0
Retail Trade	105.2^r	98.7	6.6	102.5	98.0	4.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	29.9^r	28.3	5.7	29.0	27.4	5.9
Services[3]	117.9^r	111.8	5.5	116.0	110.8	4.7
Federal Government	38.0^r	37.7	0.8	37.1	37.2	-0.1
State Government[4]	32.9^r	31.9	3.1	34.7	33.9	2.5
Local Government[4]	55.5^r	54.0	2.8	58.2	56.7	2.6
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	39.4	39.2	0.5	40.2	38.6	4.0
Mining	42.2	39.9	5.8	42.9	42.1	1.9
Contract Construction	38.7	38.1	1.6	37.6	37.5	0.3
Wholesale Trade	37.8	37.8	0.0	37.5	37.2	0.8
Retail Trade	30.4	29.5	3.1	29.1	28.3	2.8
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	4,243.9	6,581.6	-35.5	5,989.0	11,146.1	-46.3
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,043.5	1,809.7	12.9	1,930.7	1,698.7	13.7
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	31,720.9	22,703.3	39.7	110,334.9	87,380.4	26.3
Sales and Use Tax	6,425.9	5,224.4	23.0	40,151.8	32,256.5	24.5
Motor Fuel Tax	4,675.4	2,811.8	66.3	5,903.5	5,519.7	7.0
Individual Income Tax	11,805.9	9,048.0	30.5	32,587.5	28,808.1	13.1
Corporation Franchise Tax	2,472.5	685.4	260.7	3,907.3	2,644.0	47.8
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,202.8	1,164.5	3.3	1,139.2	1,050.1	8.5
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,584.4	4,548.7	0.8	4,269.2	4,102.4	4.1
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	na	2,465.0	na	na	2,129.6	na
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	8,128.1	na	na	7,362.6	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	679	907	-25.1	1,214.4	1,264.6	-4.0
Copper (thous. metric tons) (last issue containing copper data)	6,293	11,830	-46.8	13,392.3	14,428.6	-7.2
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	663,398	659,631	0.6	592,114.1	590,751.2	0.2
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	47,184	50,613	-6.8	34,168.8	na	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	9.6	4.2	128.6	343.6	293.4	17.1
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	2,073.8	2,142.6	-3.2	926.0	952.7	-2.8
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	449,101	439,775	2.1	448,621.2	440,398.8	1.9
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	163,643	150,684	8.6	158,020.8	146,556.7	7.8
Electric Customers (residential)	424,239	401,837	5.6	417,540.8	402,439.1	3.8
Electric Customers (commercial)	41,427	38,850	6.6	40,342.7	38,185.3	5.6
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	408,238	397,614	2.7	408,788.7	397,700.1	2.8
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	533	545	-2.2	526.1	544.3	-3.3

Utah Business Statistics

	July 1984	July 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	49.9	46.8	6.6	47.6	45.6	4.3
Unemployment Rate	4.6	6.9	-33.3	5.7	7.5	-24.2
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	15,373.4	10,520.0	46.1	11,631.3	64,289.6	-81.9
New Dwelling Units (no.)	164	130	26.2	198.8	115.0	72.9
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	277.9	270.2	2.8	322.7	319.5	1.0
Electric Customers (residential)	30,753	29,441	4.5	30,219.0	28,836.3	4.8
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,307	2,267	1.8	2,296.3	2,204.3	4.2
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	42,162	40,700	3.6	41,695.7	40,284.3	3.5
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	46	45	2.2	44.5	45.6	-2.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	37,867	37,561	0.8	37,624.0	37,191.4	1.2
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	6,918	6,501	6.4	6,673.4	6,337.8	5.3
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	310.9	294.1	5.7	305.3	290.5	5.1
Unemployment Rate	5.6	8.8	-36.4	6.8	9.0	-24.7
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	95,688.4	50,503.8	89.5	57,165.0	36,765.3	55.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,361	557	144.3	791.6	460.5	71.9
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	5,734.0	5,319.6	7.8	6,345.1	5,769.9	10.0
Electric Customers (residential)	215,381	199,114	8.2	209,637.8	199,208.9	5.2
Electric Customers (commercial)	17,874	15,720	13.7	17,038.9	15,546.8	9.6
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	197,183	191,313	3.1	196,073.0	190,789.1	2.8
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	239	247	-3.2	239.1	247.3	-3.3
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	211,316	206,688	2.2	210,174.5	206,443.1	1.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	108,002	98,613	9.5	104,227.6	96,154.8	8.4
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	66.1	62.4	5.9	66.5	63.4	4.8
Unemployment Rate	6.0	9.1	-34.1	7.4	10.2	-27.5
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	14,503.7	10,809.9	34.2	10,525.0	8,344.1	26.1
New Dwelling Units (no.)	226	142	59.2	129.8	78.2	66.0
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	709.1	655.3	8.2	792.2	757.3	4.6
Electric Customers (residential)	46,554	44,560	4.5	46,790.7	45,655.2	2.5
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,507	5,466	0.8	5,438.3	5,197.3	4.6
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	56,671	55,208.0	2.6	56,763.3	55,542.5	2.2
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	68	68.0	0.0	65.3	66.2	-1.3
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	58,700	57,834	1.5	60,213.7	58,991.8	2.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	14,494	13,094	10.7	13,787.0	12,656.3	8.9
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	52.8	49.9	5.8	51.7	49.7	4.0
Unemployment Rate	6.9	9.6	-28.1	8.3	10.5	-21.1
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	12,667.5	10,822.2	17.1	11,000.5	7,118.9	54.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	82	63	30.2	70.9	70.9	0.0
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	456.6	458.6	-0.4	555.4	534.7	3.9
Electric Customers (residential)	50,040	49,076	2.0	49,730.3	48,963.9	1.6
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,452	4,373	1.8	4,426.3	4,355.4	1.6
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	46,071	45,229	1.9	45,899.3	45,148.0	1.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	78	85	-8.2	76.4	84.1	-9.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,450	43,208	2.9	44,169.4	43,147.2	2.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,274	9,743	5.5	10,024.3	9,515.5	5.3

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture, Utah: Utah Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies
Crude Oil: Area oil refineries
Natural Gas: Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining
Coal: Department of Energy
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Postal Receipts: Postmasters in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties

Footnotes:
[1] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
[2] Obtained from Utah Construction Report
[3] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
[4] Includes public schools and colleges institutions

[5] Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. Sales report for one month during each year includes total sales of two four-week periods. In 1984, this double-reporting occurred in the month of August.

[6] Labor force data (labor force, employment and unemployment rates) beginning with this issue reflects an in-depth rebenching of the data series. The revised data, it is felt, more accurately portray current and previous labor market conditions, especially during the recession to recovery period in late 1982 and early 1983. The major result of the revision is narrowing the gap between the Utah and U.S. unemployment rates. All 1983 numbers have been revised to properly reflect percent changes and 12-month average data.

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NATIONAL DATA

	July 1984	July 1983	from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
U.S. Gross National Product[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil.)(qtly.)	3,703.6^{e}	3,346.6	10.7	3,523.8	3,179.8	10.8
Total Personal Income[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil. of dol.)	3,026.7^{r}	2,744.9	10.3	2,899.7	2,663.0	8.9
Industrial Production Indexes (seasonally adjusted)(1967=100)	165.8^{r}	149.7	10.8	158.9	140.0	13.5
Total Bus. Expend. for New Plants & Equip.[1] (bil.)(qtly.)	316.2^{ra}	270.1	17.1	291.3	281.7	3.4
Index of Leading Indicators[2] (1967=100)	163.7	158.1	3.5	164.6	146.5	12.4
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	311.7	299.3	4.1	305.9	294.7	3.8
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	295.3	284.7	3.7	290.5	281.9	3.1
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	338.1	324.5	4.2	330.5	320.0	3.3
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	312.9	300.4	4.2	307.5	294.6	4.4
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	380.2	357.7	6.3	370.3	347.2	6.6
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	428.3	430.1	-0.4	423.4	418.8	1.1
Producer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	292.6	285.7	2.4	289.3	284.0	1.9
GNP Price Deflator (1972=100)(qtly.)	224.0^{p}	215.9	3.8	220.0	212.1	3.7
Employment (seasonally adjusted):						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	113.9	111.8	1.9	112.7	111.0	1.6
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	105.4	101.2	4.2	103.6	99.6	4.0
Unemployment Rate	7.5	9.5	-21.1	8.1	10.2	-20.5
Construction:						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	19,522.6	16,885.0	15.6	17,146.9	14,866.4	15.3
Residential	9,092.7	8,531.9	6.6	8,455.4	6,735.2	25.5
Nonresidential	6,895.8	5,230.8	31.8	5,762.3	4,858.2	18.6
Non-Building	3,534.1	3,122.3	13.2	2,929.1	3,273.0	-10.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	160,212	157,143	2.0	151,842.6	124,962.2	21.5
Interest Rates:						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	10.13	9.12	11.1	9.3	8.3	12.4
Long Term (30-year Treasury Bond yields)	12.82	11.10	15.5	11.8	10.7	10.8
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	13.00	10.50	23.8	11.5	11.5	-0.3
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	11.97	12.02	-0.4	11.8	13.0	-9.4

^{p}Preliminary ^{r}Revised na - Not available ^{a}Anticipated ^{ra}Revised Anticipated

FOOTNOTES:

[1] The series based wholly or in part on national income and product account (NIPA) data have been revised by the Bureau of Economic Analysis for the period 1981 to date to reflect the incorporation of new source data. Further information concerning these revisions may be obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Wealth Division.

[2] Missing Series 36 and 111.

Sources:

Business Conditions Digest, U.S. Department of Commerce: U.S. Gross National Product, Total National Personal Income, Industrial Production Indexes, Total Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment, Index of Leading Indicators, GNP Price Deflator, National Employment Data, Interest Rates.

F. W. Dodge Report, McGraw-Hill: National Construction Data.

Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Department of Labor: Producer Price Indexes.

Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce: New Home Mortgage Rates.

Utah Labor Market Report, Utah Department of Employment Security: Consumer Price Indexes (data from Bureau of Labor Statistics).

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Update on Retail Trade in Utah

By *Constance C. Steffen,* Research Analyst

Among the obvious changes to the Utah urban environment in recent years is the proliferation of new stores and restaurants. Two regional shopping malls have opened in downtown Salt Lake City and Ogden, and the development of new smaller shopping centers has been commonplace within rapidly growing communities along the Wasatch Front. Utah's booming population, which grew at an average rate of 2.3 percent annually during the past decade, has been the primary catalyst behind the expansion of the retail industry. Rising personal income has been another contributing factor, as evidenced by the opening of many new high-priced specialty shops and restaurants; and tourism has increasingly generated sales in Salt Lake City, Southern Utah communities, and at Utah's ski resorts.

Recent trends in Utah's retail trade industry are examined in this article. The source for much of the analysis is the 1982 Census of Retail Trade. Every five years the U.S. Bureau of the Census surveys large retailers and compiles data on small firms from the administrative records of other Federal agencies. A summary of the 1982 Census of Retail Trade results for Utah retailers has recently been published.[1] Through a comparison of the findings of the 1977 and 1982 retail censuses, trends in the number of establishments, volume of sales, and annual payrolls are depicted for the industry as a whole and for the various subgroups.

The period between the 1977 and 1982 censuses was characterized by extremely high inflation rates; hence, much of the increase in sales simply reflects rising prices rather than growth in the volume of goods sold. To gain some insight on real growth in retail sales, a comparison of 1977 and 1982 sales in constant dollars was made. Estimations of the change in real retail sales for both Utah and the United States by type of retail business are presented.

This brief examination of Utah's retail trade industry concludes with a discussion of the geographical distribution of retail sales among the state's 29 counties. Both volume of sales and per capita sales by county are reviewed.

Retail Trends

When interpreting growth trends during the 1977-1982 period, it is important to bear in mind that in 1982 both the country and the state were experiencing the worst economic recession since the Great Depression. The severe downturn in the overall business climate had a depressing effect on retail sales, which in some cases subsequently led to business closures and layoffs, or at least diminished employment growth. The impact of the 1982 recession on the retail industry is evident from records of taxable retail sales maintained by the Utah State Tax Commission. Taxable retail sales increased only 6.1 percent in 1982, which is considerably less than the 9.8 percent average annual growth rate in 1978-1981. During recessionary periods, sales of durable goods such as automobiles, furniture, and major appliances, typically fall off more than purchases of nondurable items, i.e., food and clothing. Therefore, the 1977-1982 percent change figures, particularly for retail groups which market durable goods, are likely to reflect the peculiar circumstances of 1982 rather than the overall trend during the 1977-1982 time period.

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[1] Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, *1982 Census of Retail Trade, Utah*, 1984 (Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office).

Number of Establishments

In 1982 there were 11,460 retail establishments in Utah, which indicates a 13.9 percent increase since 1977. The census data show that approximately one-third of all establishments in 1982 were non-employers or "Mom and Pop" type of operations. Data on non-employers by retail subgroup are not available from the 1982 Census; therefore, the number of establishments for the ten types of businesses listed in Table 1 refers only to establishments with payroll.

The widely varying percentage changes in numbers of establishments among the different types of retail businesses suggest some significant structural changes have occurred. The number of gasoline service stations has dropped precipitously (−15.2 percent). This phenomenon began shortly after the Arab oil embargo in 1983 as gasoline prices soared and supplies diminished. Other retail groups which dwindled in numbers are General Merchandise Stores (−8.1), Drug and Proprietary Stores (−5.9), and Eating and Drinking Places (−2.9).

The decline in the number of General Merchandise Stores has been complemented by an apparent increase in the number of Apparel and Accessory Stores and Miscellaneous Retail Stores. Retail sales increases of these subsectors rank behind only gasoline sales and food increases and are more than double the growth in sales of General Merchandise Stores. Due to changes in the methods of reporting leased departments in the 1977 and 1982 Censuses, the figures indicating the number of establishments in 1977 and 1982 within the Apparel and Accessories and Miscellaneous Retail Stores groups are not comparable; thus, their increasing numbers cannot be verified statistically. However, observation of recent commercial development lends the impression that the number of small specialty stores both in major malls and community shopping centers continues to multiply, while few new department stores have opened for business. Furthermore, supermarkets have expanded their merchandise lines to include most items which were formerly purchased in variety stores, and general merchandise stores in rural areas have steadily lost business to regional shopping malls.

The reductions in the numbers of Drug and Proprietary Stores again can be explained by the increasing diversity of goods and services offered by supermarkets. Several supermarket chains operating in Utah now have in-house pharmacies. Neighborhood drugstores have also faced stiff competition from the super-drugstores which are most often strategically located adjacent to supermarkets.

The census results showing a decrease in the number of Eating and Drinking Places seems puzzling. National statistics show that Americans are spending an increasing portion of their food budget on meals away from home, which suggests that the number of restaurants should increase. Contrary to the census findings, records of the Utah Department of Employment Security do indicate a 5.5 percent increase in the number of Eating and Drinking Places from 1977 to 1982.[2] The discrepancy between the two sets of data may be due to different classifications being assigned to some businesses, or some firms may not have been identified for inclusion in the 1982 Census.

Sales

Overall retail sales in Utah climbed 53.2 percent from 1977 to 1982, with the greatest sales increases reported by Gasoline Service Stations (86.6 percent), Food Stores (85.6 percent), and Miscellaneous Retail Stores (78.3 percent). Although these figures appear to represent healthy sales gains, when compared to service sector receipts, retail sales are rather unimpressive. As reported in the September 1984 issue of *Utah Economic and Business Review*, the three fastest growing service industries, Engineering, Architectural, and Surveying Services; Legal Services; and Accounting, Auditing, and Bookkeeping Services recorded increases in receipts from 1977 to 1982 of 181.9 percent, 150.2 percent, and 143.7 percent respectively. Furthermore, seven out of 11 service industries at least doubled their 1977 receipts by 1982 and no sector registered increases less than 52 percent.

The contribution of inflation to rising retail sales over the intercensul period may be demonstrated by deflating the 1982 sales figures to reflect the percentage increases in the cost of consumer goods. Since the degree of the cost increases for various classes of

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[2] Utah Department of Employment Security, *1983 Annual Report, Vol. III, Labor Market Information*, 1984.

Table 1
Highlights of Retail Trade in Utah
1977 and 1982

	1977			1982			Percent Change		
	No. of Establishments	Sales (thous.)	Annual Payroll (thous.)	No. of Establishments	Sales (thous.)	Annual Payroll (thous.)	No. of Establishments	Sales	Annual Payroll
All Establishments	10,059	$4,129,438	na	11,460	$6,327,012	na	13.9	53.2	na
Establishments with Payroll:	(a)	4,018,000	$464,716	7,522	6,179,042	$696,871	(a)	53.8	50.0
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies, and Mobile Home Dealers	363	281,662	32,196	383	362,066	42,865	5.5	28.5	33.1
General Merchandise Group Stores	223	516,606	66,065	205	707,861	85,913	−8.1	37.0	30.0
Food Stores	753	797,748	75,496	867	1,480,574	139,463	15.1	85.6	84.7
Automotive Dealers	595	938,828	80,711	615	1,178,308	102,971	3.4	25.5	27.6
Gasoline Service Stations	993	352,171	23,375	842	657,296	31,218	−15.2	86.6	33.6
Apparel and Accessory Stores	(a)	174,860	23,763	742	291,862	36,787	(a)	66.9	54.8
Furniture, Home Furnishings, and Equipment Stores	523	218,005	30,781	537	304,856	41,125	2.7	39.8	33.6
Eating and Drinking Places	1,743	308,228	76,938	1,693	498,452	126,324	−2.9	61.7	64.2
Drug and Proprietary Stores	239	129,016	15,561	225	161,293	19,104	−5.9	25.0	22.8
Miscellaneous Retail Stores	(a)	300,876	39,828	1,413	536,474	71,101	(a)	78.3	78.5

[a] Due to different methods of reporting data on leased departments in the 1977 and 1982 Censuses of retail trade, the number of establishments within some retail sectors is not comparable.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, *Census of Retail Trade, Utah*, 1977, 1982 (Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office).

Table 2
Percent Change in Retail Sales, Utah and U.S. in Constant Dollars
1977 - 1982

	Utah			United States		
	1977 Sales (thous.)	1982 Sales in 1977 Dollars (thous.)	Percent Change 1977-1982	1977 Sales (thous.)	1982 Sales in 1977 Dollars (thous.)	Percent Change 1977-1982
Establishments with Payroll:						
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supplies, and Mobile Home Dealers	$281,662	$259,637	−7.8	$37,847,061	$35,811,348	−5.4
General Merchandise Group Stores	516,606	586,554	13.5	87,332,477	99,391,501	13.8
Food Stores	797,748	1,013,864	27.1	153,248,392	164,702,515	7.5
Automotive Dealers	938,828	822,906	−12.3	147,379,588	133,217,358	−9.6
Gasoline Service Stations	352,171	319,721	−9.2	53,918,641	46,072,898	−14.6
Apparel and Accessory Stores	174,860	253,388	44.9	36,318,659	49,372,525	35.9
Furniture, Home Furnishings, and Equipment Stores	218,005	241,742	10.9	31,707,334	35,932,833	13.3
Eating and Drinking Places	308,228	331,548	7.6	61,402,069	67,661,569	10.2
Drug and Proprietary Stores	129,016	105,209	−18.5	23,241,560	23,640,406	1.7
Miscellaneous Retail Stores	300 876	369,879	22.9	64,563,863	71,017,141	10.0
Total Retail Sales	$4,018,000	$4,304,449	7.1	$696,959,644	$726,820,093	4.3

consumer goods differs, it is necessary to adjust each retail group's sales by a factor which corresponds to increases of items marketed by that group. The results of the application of such a procedure are illustrated in Table 2, in which Utah and U.S. 1982 sales are expressed in terms of 1977 dollars. Implicit Price Deflators for particular products were utilized to calculate the adjusted figures; except in the case of the Miscellaneous Retail Stores sector, the G.N.P. Implicit Price Deflator for the Retail Industry was selected.[3]

In contrast to Utah's unadjusted retail sales gains of 53.2 percent, real sales climbed by only 7.1 percent. The performance of Utah's retail industry was somewhat stronger than growth in total U.S. retail sales which was only 4.3 percent. Real sales in the Building Materials, Automobile Dealers, and Gasoline Service Station groups declined from 1977 to 1982. The first two industries were impacted by the recession and high interest rates in 1982 which suppressed home building and car sales. Diminished real sales of Gasoline Service Stations for this period are indicative of conservation efforts in response to dramatically rising gasoline prices since the early 1970's.

Real sales of Drug and Proprietary Stores were nearly flat for all U.S. stores (1.7 percent) and declined by 18.5 percent for Utah stores. Rapidly rising drug costs during the 1977 - 1982 time period may partially explain the sluggish performance of this group. Some consumers may have elected to reduce their drug purchases or to substitute generic drugs for the leading brands. In Utah, much of the decrease is attributed to the dwindling number of drug and proprietary stores concomitant with the proliferation of pharmacy departments within supermarkets.

Employment and Payroll

Employment statistics collected by the Utah Department of Employment Security for the first three quarters of 1984 portend a spectacular jump of nearly 7 percent in retail employment growth for 1984 (Table 3). This rate contrasts sharply with the retail employment trend of the previous five years. Employment increases had ranged from 1 to 2 percent annually and in 1980 the number of jobs actually decreased.

The largest retail sector in terms of jobs is Eating and Drinking Places with 32,700 employees predicted in 1984. Food Stores with only 18,100 employees, however, is likely to have the largest payroll. According to the 1982 Census of Retail Trade, the payroll of Food Stores was $139 million compared to $126 million for Eating and Drinking Places. The census payroll figures consist of all forms of compensation including salaries, wages, and benefits, as well as tips received from patrons and reported to employers. The smaller payroll of Eating and Drinking Places reflects a preponderance of part-time employees and a relatively lower pay scale.

Geographical Distribution

Nearly 80 percent of all retail sales in Utah occurs in the metropolitan area along the Wasatch Front (Table 4). The counties having the greatest sales volumes are Salt Lake (48.0 percent), Utah (12.2 percent), Weber (10.7 percent), and Davis (8.0 percent). Ranking behind the four leaders are counties having cities which are regional shopping centers for rural areas of the state. Some of these cities are Logan in Cache County, Vernal in Uintah County, St. George in Washington County, Cedar City in Iron County, and Richfield in Sevier County. At the low end of the sales volume list are the state's most sparsely populated counties.

Interestingly, the county rankings by per capita sales do not correlate well with the volume rankings. The highest ranking counties in terms of per capita sales are those which are characterized by a relatively high degree of tourist activity and/or have regional shopping centers. The top five counties are Grand ($6,486), Iron ($6,155), Uintah ($5,646), Summit ($4,755), and Carbon ($4,714).

Of the four counties having the highest sales volumes, only two have per capita sales which exceed the state average of $4,056. Salt Lake County ($4,637) and Weber County ($4,455) are ranked sixth and eighth, but Utah County ($3,276) is 16th and Davis County ($3,209) is 17th. These rankings are indicative of trade flow patterns in the metropolitan area. Well-developed retail trade centers in Salt Lake County and Ogden serve residents of the entire region. Shoppers in adjacent counties are also drawn to Salt Lake County and Ogden stores as the low per capita sales figures of Box Elder, Morgan, and Tooele Counties suggest.

Retail Sales in 1984 and 1985

Sales tax remittances to the Utah State Tax Commission through the first three quarters of 1984 have increased substantially over 1983 remittances. Based on actual tax returns through the third quarter and projections for the fourth quarter, retail sales in 1984 are expected to exceed the previous year's level by 14 percent. Retail sales in 1985 are predicted to continue to rise significantly, but not as high as the 1984 increases. According to Utah State Tax Commission projections, retail sales in 1985 will climb by 9 percent.

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[3] Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*, Vol. 62 and 63, No. 7, Tables 7.12 and 7.22.

Table 3
Retail Trade Employment in Utah
1973 - 1983

Year	Building Materials	Food Stores	Auto Dealers and Service Stations	Eating and Drinking Places	Other Retail	Total
1974	3,729	11,379	11,037	20,460	29,605	76,210
1975	3,862	11,851	11,250	21,758	29,983	78,704
1976	4,290	12,383	11,816	23,862	32,232	84,583
1977	4,729	13,075	12,110	25,939	32,213	88,066
1978	5,298	13,942	12,721	28,498	35,142	95,601
1979	5,415	14,622	12,515	28,148	35,282	95,982
1980	5,063	15,464	11,646	29,255	35,136	94,564
1981	4,862	15,867	11,211	27,970	35,610	95,520
1982	4,657	16,273	11,214	29,359	35,763	97,266
1983	4,803	16,508	11,434	30,595	35,982	99,322
1984	5,400	18,100	12,800	32,700	37,100	106,100

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, *Utah Annual Report, 1983, Vol. III, Labor Market Information* and unpublished forecast for 1984.

Table 4
Utah Counties Ranked by Volume and Per Capita Retail Trade Sales
1982

County	Rank	Sales Volume (thous. of dollars)	Percent of State Total	Rank	Per Capita Sales (in dollars)
Salt Lake	1	$3,037,190	48.0	6	$4,637
Utah	2	771,604	12.2	16	3,276
Weber	3	677,181	10.7	8	4,485
Davis	4	506,448	8.0	17	3,209
Cache	5	213,991	3.4	14	3,440
Uintah	6	135,511	2.1	3	5,646
Washington	7	123,591	2.0	10	4,175
Carbon	8	115,958	1.8	5	4,714
Iron	9	112,630	1.8	2	6,155
Box Elder	10	108,517	1.7	18	3,109
Tooele	11	73,697	1.2	21	2,750
Sevier	12	67,563	1.1	9	4,331
Duchesne	13	61,339	1.0	7	4,510
Summit	14	54,204	0.9	4	4,755
Grand	15	52,533	0.8	1	6,486
Wasatch	16	29,853	0.5	15	3,431
Millard	17	29,028	0.5	20	2,791
Emery	18	27,415	0.4	22	2,125
San Juan	19	26,099	0.4	23	2,055
Sanpete	20	25,681	0.4	26	1,566
Juab	21	20,211	0.3	13	3,485
Kane	22	16,451	0.3	11	3,917
Beaver	23	14,543	0.2	19	3,062
Garfield	24	7,549	0.1	24	1,961
Morgan	25	7,295	0.1	27	1,403
Rich	26	4,005	0.1	25	1,669
Daggett	27	3,170	0.1	12	3,729
Wayne	28	2,637	.0	28	1,286
Piute	29	1,118	.0	29	799
State	–	6,327,012	100.0	–	4,056

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA

	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average		
				1984	1983	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	na	14,796	-100.0	na	14,271.8	na
New Corporations (no.)	506	501	1.0	496.7	475.6	4.4
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	na	5,437	na	na	4,973.7	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	60.4	52.3	15.5	57.9	56.5	2.6
Lambs (cwt)	57.5	43.8	31.3	53.5	50.6	5.7
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	12.5	12.5	0.0	12.9	12.9	-0.3
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)(mid-month price)	71.0	81.0	-12.3	81.8	74.7	9.4
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	32,560	25,367	28.4	27,556.8	na	na
Construction						
Total Construction[1] (thous. of dol.):	190,500	147,200	29.4	148,416.7	479,858.3	-69.1
Residential	101,800	73,800	37.9	70,966.7	57,500.0	23.4
Nonresidential	63,800	41,800	52.6	41,450.0	39,941.7	3.8
Public Works and Utilities	24,900	31,500	-21.0	35,983.3	382,408.3	-90.6
Total Permit Construction[2] (thous. of dol.):	150,141.3	142,187.6	5.6	116,161.8	85,407.5	36.0
Residential	79,687.8	85,253.8	-6.5	63,835.4	48,033.9	32.9
Nonresidential	55,153.2	40,347.5	36.7	37,704.1	27,365.8	37.8
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	15,300.3	16,586.3	-7.8	14,622.4	10,007.8	46.1
New Dwelling Units (no.)	2,130	2,070	2.9	1,467.4	1,088.1	34.9
Employment[6]						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	713.7[r]	698.3	2.2	700.9	675.5	3.8
Total Employed Persons	672.0[r]	639.6	5.0	651.0	611.6	6.4
Unemployed Persons	41.7[r]	58.5	-28.7	49.9	63.9	-21.9
Percent Total Labor Force	5.8[r]	8.4	-31.0	7.1	9.5	-24.7
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	599.7[r]	567.5	5.7	588.5	559.5	5.2
Manufacturing	96.0[r]	87.4	9.8	91.9	83.4	10.2
Mining	12.7[r]	14.1	-9.9	13.9	14.5	-4.2
Contract Construction	36.5[r]	32.7	11.6	32.1	27.3	17.2
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.8[r]	34.3	7.3	36.6	35.6	2.7
Wholesale Trade	36.9[r]	34.8	6.0	35.2	34.0	3.5
Retail Trade	106.1[r]	100.0	6.1	103.0	98.1	5.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	29.9[r]	28.4	5.3	29.1	27.5	5.8
Services[3]	118.1[r]	112.3	5.[illegible]	116.5	111.1	4.9
Federal Government	37.7[r]	37.3	1.1	37.2	37.1	0.1
State Government[4]	33.0[r]	32.0	3.1	34.8	34.0	2.5
Local Government[4]	56.0[r]	54.2	3.3	58.3	56.9	2.5
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	39.4	39.3	0.3	40.2	38.7	3.7
Mining	44.7	42.4	5.4	43.1	42.0	2.6
Contract Construction	37.9	39.4	-3.8	37.5	37.6	-0.1
Wholesale Trade	37.3	38.5	-3.1	37.4	37.3	0.3
Retail Trade	30.2	29.5	2.4	29.2	28.4	2.7
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	4,642.0	7,040.3	-34.1	5,789.1	10,806.8	-46.4
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,115.4	1,800.9	17.5	1,956.9	1,713.9	14.2
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	182,531.1	187,772.6	-2.8	109,898.1	88,896.1	23.6
Sales and Use Tax	41,035.1	91,816.9	-55.3	35,920.0	32,904.9	9.2
Motor Fuel Tax	9,449.5	7,276.4	29.9	6,084.6	5,543.0	9.8
Individual Income Tax	62,445.5	50,224.4	24.3	33,605.9	29,173.2	15.2
Corporation Franchise Tax	490.4	471.4	4.0	3,908.9	2,651.4	47.4
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,159.3	1,134.2	2.2	1,141.3	1,055.1	8.2
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,272.2	4,401.5	-2.9	4,258.4	4,132.2	3.1
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	na	2,483.1	na	na	2,152.5	na
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	6,758.1	na	na	7,359.9	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	1,494	1,318	13.4	1,229.1	1,255.3	-2.1
Copper (thous. metric tons) (last issue containing copper data)	7,010	14,247	-50.8	12,789.3	14,210.3	-10.0
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	737,348	656,981	12.2	598,811.3	595,993.8	0.5
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	45,607	48,484	-5.9	33,929.0	35,196.7	-3.6
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	906.0	681.8	32.9	362.3	289.5	25.1
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	na	1,850.1	na	na	937.3	na
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	449,133	439,191	2.3	449,449.7	440,808.3	2.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	164,761	150,849	9.2	159,180.2	147,215.3	8.1
Electric Customers (residential)	424,504	401,341	5.8	419,471.0	402,707.5	4.2
Electric Customers (commercial)	41,568	38,908	6.8	40,564.3	38,287.2	5.9
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	345,802	416,591	-17.0	377,284.0	399,984.0	-5.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	434	535	-18.9	477.2	544.0	-12.3

Utah Business Statistics

	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average		
				1984	1983	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	49.9	47.0	6.2	47.9	45.7	4.7
Unemployment Rate	3.9	6.5	-40.0	5.4	7.4	-26.1
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	15,000.5	21,721.4	-30.9	11,071.3	65,520.4	-83.1
New Dwelling Units (no.)	289	545	-47.0	177.5	149.8	18.5
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	552.1	266.4	107.2	346.6	320.1	8.3
Electric Customers (residential)	30,908	29,439	5.0	30,341.4	28,897.9	5.0
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,335	2,273	2.7	2,301.5	2,209.8	4.1
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	42,021	40,486	3.8	41,823.6	40,366.7	3.6
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	46	44	4.5	44.7	45.5	-1.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	38,123	37,549	1.5	37,671.8	37,247.3	1.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	7,011	6,516	7.6	6,714.7	6,367.0	5.5
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	311.8	295.0	5.7	306.7	290.9	5.4
Unemployment Rate	5.9	8.1	-27.2	6.6	8.9	-26.4
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	74,922.5	62,242.2	20.4	58,221.7	37,765.8	54.2
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,244	859	44.8	823.7	517.8	59.1
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	11,544.3	5,208.6	121.6	6,873.1	5,795.8	18.6
Electric Customers (residential)	215,613	199,915	7.9	210,945.9	199,487.7	5.7
Electric Customers (commercial)	17,907	15,665	12.9	17,209.1	15,594.8	10.4
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	196,109	190,229	3.1	196,563.0	191,056.1	2.9
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	240	246	-2.4	238.6	247.7	-3.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	211,575	206,655	2.4	210,584.5	206,578.7	1.9
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	108,709	99,161	9.6	105,023.3	96,578.1	8.7
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	66.8	63.3	5.5	66.8	63.5	5.1
Unemployment Rate	6.2	8.2	-24.4	7.2	10.1	-28.2
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	14,855.5	16,356.9	-9.2	10,399.8	9,269.4	12.2
New Dwelling Units (no.)	100	238	-58.0	118.3	94.0	25.8
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	1,311.3	681.9	92.3	844.7	752.1	12.3
Electric Customers (residential)	46,531	44,056	5.6	46,996.9	45,546.7	3.2
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,544	5,443	1.9	5,446.7	5,225.2	4.2
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	56,546	55,358.0	2.1	56,862.3	55,622.9	2.2
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	67	67.0	0.0	65.3	66.2	-1.3
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	58,394	57,422	1.7	60,294.7	59,043.8	2.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	14,580	12,820	13.7	13,933.7	12,706.3	9.7
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	52.8	49.8	6.0	51.9	49.7	4.4
Unemployment Rate	5.8	9.5	-38.9	8.0	10.4	-23.7
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	11,118.5	12,200.3	-8.9	10,910.4	7,385.1	47.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	166	67	147.8	79.2	69.8	13.4
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	943.0	465.4	102.6	595.2	536.2	11.0
Electric Customers (residential)	49,956	49,052	1.8	49,805.6	49,027.3	1.6
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,514	4,355	3.7	4,439.5	4,360.0	1.8
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	45,715	45,014	1.6	45,957.7	45,208.5	1.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	77	77	0.0	76.4	83.5	-8.5
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,357	43,135	2.8	44,271.3	43,159.4	2.6
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,292	9,686	6.3	10,074.8	9,538.8	5.6

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture, Utah: Utah Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies
Crude Oil: Area oil refineries
Natural Gas: Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining
Coal: Department of Energy
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Postal Receipts: Postmasters in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties

Footnotes:
[1] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
[2] Obtained from Utah Construction Report
[3] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
[4] Includes public schools and colleges institutions

[5] Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. Sales report for one month during each year includes total sales of two four-week periods. In 1984, this double-reporting occurred in the month of August.

[6] Labor force data (labor force, employment and unemployment rates) beginning with this issue reflects an in-depth rebenching of the data series. The revised data, it is felt, more accurately portray current and previous labor market conditions, especially during the recession to recovery period in late 1982 and early 1983. The major result of the revision is narrowing the gap between the Utah and U.S. unemployment rates. All 1983 numbers have been revised to properly reflect percent changes and 12-month average data.

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NATIONAL DATA

	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
U.S. Gross National Product[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil.)(qtly.)	3,703.6^{e}	3,346.6	10.7	3,553.6	3,202.0	11.0
Total Personal Income[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil. of dol.)	3,042.8^{p}	2,759.9	10.3	2,923.3	2,677.5	9.2
Industrial Production Indexes (seasonally adjusted)(1967=100)	166.2^{p}	151.8	9.5	160.1	141.1	13.4
Total Bus. Expend. for New Plants & Equip.[1] (bil.)(qtly.)	316.2^{ra}	270.1	17.1	295.2	277.9	6.2
Index of Leading Indicators[2] (1967=100)	164.5	159.0	3.5	165.0	148.4	11.2
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	313.0	300.3	4.2	307.0	295.3	4.0
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	296.9	284.9	4.2	291.5	282.3	3.3
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	339.5	324.8	4.5	331.7	320.4	3.5
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	312.9	302.4	3.5	308.4	295.1	4.5
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	381.9	360.0	6.1	372.1	349.5	6.5
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	427.3	429.8	-0.6	423.2	419.3	0.9
Producer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	291.8	286.1	2.0	289.7	284.3	1.9
GNP Price Deflator (1972=100)(qtly.)	224.0^{e}	215.9	3.8	220.6	212.7	3.7
Employment (seasonally adjusted):						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	113.5	112.1	1.2	112.9	111.1	1.6
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	105.0	101.5	3.4	103.9	99.8	4.1
Unemployment Rate	7.5	9.5	-21.1	8.0	10.2	-21.9
Construction:						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	19,580.2	18,597.5	5.3	17,228.8	15,277.1	12.8
Residential	9,364.5	9,257.0	1.2	8,464.4	7,060.4	19.9
Nonresidential	6,766.5	6,006.0	12.7	5,825.7	4,931.6	18.1
Non-Building	3,449.2	3,334.5	3.4	2,938.7	3,285.0	-10.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	156,788	171,529	-8.6	150,614.2	130,863.1	15.1
Interest Rates:						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	10.49	9.39	11.7	9.4	8.3	13.1
Long Term (30-year Treasury Bond yields)	12.23	11.42	7.1	11.9	10.6	12.0
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	13.00	10.89	19.4	11.7	11.2	3.9
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	na	12.01	na	na	12.8	na

^{p}Preliminary ^{r}Revised na - Not available ^{a}Anticipated ^{ra}Revised Anticipated

FOOTNOTES:

[1] The series based wholly or in part on national income and product account (NIPA) data have been revised by the Bureau of Economic Analysis for the period 1981 to date to reflect the incorporation of new source data. Further information concerning these revisions may be obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Wealth Division.

[2] Missing Series 36 and 111.

Sources:

Business Conditions Digest, U.S. Department of Commerce: U.S. Gross National Product, Total National Personal Income, Industrial Production Indexes, Total Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment, Index of Leading Indicators, GNP Price Deflator, National Employment Data, Interest Rates.

F. W. Dodge Report, McGraw-Hill: National Construction Data.

Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Department of Labor: Producer Price Indexes.

Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce: New Home Mortgage Rates.

Utah Labor Market Report, Utah Department of Employment Security: Consumer Price Indexes (data from Bureau of Labor Statistics).

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Utah's Next Quarter Century: Revised Utah Projections 1985-2010

Rodger Weaver, Brad T. Barber,* and Jeanine M. Taylor**

During the next quarter century, Utah's population will grow by more than one million people to 2,681,000. Most of the increase will be attributed to natural population growth. Utah's average birth rate is expected to remain at its 1980 level, 3.14 births per woman, contrary to the downward trend in national birth rates. In-migration will exceed out-migration by 151,000, representing approximately 15 percent of total population growth. The school age population will increase by 209,700 or 50 percent between 1985 and 2010. The rate of employment growth over the next 25 years will slightly exceed the population growth rate, as 500,000 new jobs are added to the state's economy. Growth will not proceed at an even pace during the 1985 - 2010 period, nor will it be evenly distributed throughout the state. While all areas of the state are expected to share in population and economic growth, the Wasatch Front and Southwestern Multi-county Planning Districts will experience the greatest percentage increases. These are some of the conclusions resulting from recently revised projections of Utah's future.

Under the leadership of the Utah Office of Planning and Budget's Data Resources Section, a completely new projection of "Baseline" or "most likely" economic and demographic conditions, through the year 2010 for the State of Utah, its counties, and its multi-county planning districts (MCD's) is being prepared. Detailed discussions of procedures and assumptions, and of the projections themselves, will be presented in a forthcoming report titled, *Utah 2010*. Selected projections for the state and multi-county planning districts are reviewed in this article, and some of the critical assumptions underlying the projections are discussed.

Baseline 1984

The new economic and demographic projections derived are collectively designated, "Baseline 1984." A baseline reflects the future based on the existing economic structure of an area and the changing demographic characteristics of the population. Baseline 1984 is an attempt to depict the direction current trends are likely to take, with major changes in the economic base limited to those which are all but certain to occur. For example, Baseline 1984 does not assume synfuels development will occur in the Uintah Basin, nor projects like the nuclear waste repository in southeastern Utah. On the other hand, neither does it assume that Kennecott or Geneva Steel will shut down operations. Alternative projections which assume these events can be compared to the baseline projection to determine their impact.

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Characteristic of the baseline projection are declining growth rates over time. It is assumed that with a given economic structure, an area will begin to stabilize over the years as the economy matures.

Population Growth

All parts of the state are expected to participate in population growth (and its underlying economic expansion) throughout the next 25 years; however, growth rates among the multi-county planning districts will vary somewhat. The population of the Southwestern MCD is projected to increase from 56,050 in 1980 to 107,500 in 2010, which represents an annual growth rate of 2.2 percent (Table 1). This is the fastest growth rate for any MCD. At the other extreme, the Southeastern MCD shows an annual average growth rate of only 1.4 percent in expanding from 54,650 persons in 1980 to 82,600 in 2010.

The differential rates of growth among the MCD's will result in a redistribution of the state's population. The proportion of the total population residing in the Wasatch Front MCD will increase from 64.5 percent in 1980 to 67.2 percent in 2010. The Southwestern MCD's share of the state's population will increase from 3.8 to 4.0 percent, whereas the Southeastern MCD's share is expected to decline from 3.7 to 3.1 percent throughout the 30-year time period, 1980-2010.

The state as a whole is projected to reach a population of just over 2,681,000 in the year 2010, which represents an average annual increase of 2.0 percent from the July 1, 1980 population of 1,474,000. The calculated rate of growth for the State of Utah is more than double the projected national growth rate over the same period. As shown in Table 1, population will not increase at a steady pace throughout the three decades between 1980 and 2010. Population growth rates will be greatest during the 1980's and especially during the 1985 - 1990 period (2.8 percent). Population growth is projected to moderate during the 1990's with the lowest average rate experienced in the later half of the decade (1.3 percent). After the turn of the century, population is expected to increase at a slightly faster rate.

Components of State Population Change

Population change in any area over time results from three phenomena: (1) Births, (2) Deaths, and (3) Net In- or Out-Migration.

Births

Utah's birth rate has historically been the highest in the nation and has, in fact, recently shown a slight tendency to increase even though the national rate is trending downward. A critical assumption in Baseline 1984 is that Utah's "completed cohort fertility," i.e., the number of children a woman is likely to have during her lifetime, will remain constant. The state-wide average is 3.14, its 1980 level, with small variations among MCD's reflecting historical differences. This assumption represents an

Table 1
Utah Actual Population and Baseline Projections by MCD
1970 - 2010

MCD	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Bear River	72,300	79,700	93,350	106,500	121,200	131,800	139,900	149,800	163,600
Central	35,400	40,400	47,500	63,600	67,600	67,400	72,000	79,400	85,000
Mountainlands	151,500	191,300	239,400	271,300	309,700	325,100	326,900	344,600	379,100
Southeastern	37,200	43,950	54,650	59,700	64,200	68,100	70,300	75,300	82,600
Southwestern	35,650	44,400	56,050	65,600	72,800	79,800	87,200	96,400	107,500
Uintah Basin	20,850	29,650	34,100	40,700	46,700	49,300	51,600	55,600	60,300
Wasatch Front	713,350	804,500	948,950	1,058,200	1,230,200	1,378,200	1,490,700	1,630,400	1,803,000
State Total	1,065,900	1,234,000	1,474,000	1,665,700	1,912,400	2,099,600	2,238,700	2,431,400	2,681,100

Average Annual Percent Change

MCD	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	**1980-2010**
Bear River	1.97	3.21	2.67	2.62	1.69	1.20	1.38	1.78	**1.89**
Central	2.68	3.29	6.01	1.23	–0.06	1.33	1.98	1.37	**1.96**
Mountainlands	4.78	4.59	2.53	2.68	0.98	0.11	1.06	1.93	**1.54**
Southeastern	3.39	4.45	1.78	1.46	1.19	0.64	1.38	1.87	**1.39**
Southwestern	4.49	4.77	3.20	2.10	1.85	1.79	2.03	2.20	**2.19**
Uintah Basin	7.30	2.84	3.60	2.79	1.09	0.92	1.50	1.64	**1.92**
Wasatch Front	2.43	3.36	2.20	3.06	2.30	1.58	1.81	2.03	**2.16**
State Total	2.97	3.62	2.48	2.80	1.89	1.29	1.67	1.97	**2.01**

Source: Population and Projections – Utah Office of Planning and Budget, 1984. Percent change calculated from population data.

important revision from previous baseline calibrations, when the assumption was made that Utah's fertility behavior would follow the national trend downward. Recent indications are that such a decline cannot be documented.

Of secondary importance in projecting the number of births annually is the change in timing of births. A higher proportion of women tend now to put off births to later years than was earlier the case. Paradoxically, a marked increase in late teenage births has also occurred. Therefore, the rates of the early 20's age groups, although still the peak childbearing ages, are somewhat lower than in earlier calibrations with corresponding increases in late-20's and early- and late-30's fertility rates and also in the fertility rates of the late-teenage years. The fertility rates selected result in a total of almost 1,488,000 births to Utah residents for the period 1980 - 2010. As Table 2 reveals, the number of births increased rapidly during the 1970's and is projected to taper off between 1980 and 2000. From 2000 to 2010, another surge of births is expected as another generation ages into prime childbearing ages.

Deaths

The number of deaths is expected to increase at an annual rate of 2.89 percent, well above the population growth rate. In terms of number of deaths per 1,000 persons, the rate rises from 5.50 in 1980 to 7.11 in 2010, despite the fact that survival rates for each age level are assumed to remain constant. The reason for this increase is that the population as a whole becomes more heavily concentrated in the older, lower survival rate age groups. For example, in 1980, 10.5 percent of the population was 60 years old and older. In 2010, this group is projected to increase to 12.9 percent of the total.

Table 2
Utah Births, Deaths, and Migration

Year	Births	Deaths	Migration
1970	26,953	7,063	15,260
1975	31,667	7,519	14,002
1980	41,786	8,103	12,217
1985	41,865	9,426	11,184
1990	44,482	11,575	15,413
1995	46,172	13,631	−353
2000	48,915	15,409	−2,906
2005	54,687	17,185	5,336
2010	61,284	19,069	14,297

Source Utah Office of Planning and Budget, 1984.

Net Migration

Migration is typically the most volatile component of population change, and, as Table 2 shows, Baseline 1984 is no exception to this rule. Migration varies with economic conditions and with demographic changes. From 1980 to 2010, a total of 151,000 net in-migration is expected in the state (i.e., in-migration is expected to exceed out-migration by 151,000). The year of peak net in-migration is 1988 with a total of 18,300. A period of net out-migration occurs from 1995 to 2000, reaching a peak of 10,000 in 1996. Out-migration is created when the economy is not growing fast enough to provide jobs for the growing labor force. The period of out-migration is followed by another period of in-migration during the first decade of the 21st century.

School Age Population

The 15-year period from 1980 to 1995 is projected to experience very rapid growth in school age population (kindergarten through 12th grade). In 1995, there are projected to be 57 percent more school age children in the state than there were in 1980 (Table 3). The 15 years after 1995 see much less rapid growth, but the last five years of that period show the beginning of a major new wave of school age population increases. Over the entire 30-year projection interval, school age population increases by 79 percent from 350,143 in 1980 to over 627,000 in 2010.

Table 3
Utah School Age Population by Educational Level
1980 - 2010

Year	Primary (ages 5-11)	Secondary (ages 12-17)	Total
1980	199,090	151,053	350,143
1985	251,819	165,772	417,591
1990	291,729	206,066	497,795
1995	302,169	246,692	548,861
2000	307,017	253,115	560,132
2005	320,796	260,834	581,630
2010	355,123	272,178	627,301

Average Annual Percent Change

Year	Primary (ages 5-11)	Secondary (ages 12-17)	Total
1980-1985	4.81	1.88	3.59
1985-1990	2.99	4.45	3.58
1990-1995	0.71	3.66	1.97
1995-2000	0.32	0.52	0.41
2000-2005	0.88	0.60	0.76
2005-2010	2.05	0.86	1.52
1980-2010	**1.95**	**1.98**	**1.96**

Source: Utah Office of Planning and Budget. Percent change calculated from data.

Growth among the various school age groups is not uniform, as indicated in Table 3. In the first half of the 1980's the 5 - 11 year age group is projected to grow far more rapidly (4.8 percent annually) than the 12 - 17 year age group (1.9 percent annually). From 1985 to 1990, growth among the primary school age groups slows down to 2.99 percent annually, while the growth in secondary school age groups accelerates to 4.4 percent annually. The size of the secondary school age group continues to increase at a high rate (3.66 percent) from 1990 to 1995, whereas growth of the primary school group moderates significantly (.71 percent). These differential rates of increase have critical importance in planning construction of new elementary and secondary school facilities.

Household Formation

The number of households in the state is produced by applying age and sex specific household formation probabilities to each year's population. These probabilities are held constant over the projection interval. The application of the probabilities produce an increase in total households in the state from approximately 448,600 in 1980 to just over 901,000 in 2010, representing an annual average growth rate of 2.35 percent per year (Table 4). The household formation rate exceeds that of population growth due to the aging of the population. A slight decline in the average number of persons per household from 3.2 in 1980 to 3.0 in 2010 also reflects the aging population.

Employment

Total state employment is projected to increase from 617,320 jobs in 1980 to 1,203,681 jobs in 2010, representing an average annual growth rate of 2.25 percent, 0.24 percent higher than the state's projected population growth rate (Table 5). The higher employment growth rate reflects the greater proportion of people in the labor force, which is influenced by the aging of the population and an increasing tendency of women to enter the labor force. As is the case with population, employment growth does not occur at a constant rate over the projection interval. The employment growth rate peaks at 3.19 percent per year in the second half of the 1980's and declines thereafter to 1.86 percent per year in the 1995 - 2000 period. Employment rates after the turn of the century increase only minimally.

The composition of the job market in Utah is expected to change significantly from 1980 to 2010, as shown in Table 6. Agriculture, mining, and government jobs are projected to decline as percents of total state employment. The greatest proportional decrease will be within the government sector, as this sector's share declines from 20.3 percent in 1980 to 15.9 percent in 2010. The Wholesale and Retail Trade and Services sectors are expected to increase their proportions of total Utah jobs by 1.9 and 4.5 percent respectively. The other sectors remain relatively constant as percentages of state totals. The overall pattern appears to be one of slight movement away from dependence on the state's traditional extractive-heavy manufacturing-government economic base and toward services and trade as driving sectors in the Utah economy.

Summary of Assumptions

The Baseline 1984 projections are contingent upon many critical assumptions. Some of the assumptions incorporated into the Utah Process Economic and Demographic Model (UPED), the model utilized to generate Baseline 1984, are the following:

- Constant age-specific fertility rates at levels that continue Utah's 3.14 average births per woman throughout her childbearing years.
- Constant age-specific mortality rates.
- Employment-related migration concentrated in early adult ages with much fewer middle-aged and older adults being likely to migrate.
- Constant age/sex-specific household formation probabilities.
- Labor force participation rates tending toward the increasing national projections in each age-sex specific group with a 10.7 percent increase in overall female labor force participation rates and an increased proportion of the labor force composed of women.

Two other major categories of model-driving assumptions concern (1) industrial sector specific basic employment assumptions and (2) the relationships between the number of people living in the state and the number of "residentiary" jobs located in the state to serve their needs. UPED utilizes what is called the economic base method in its economic component. This method organizes economic activity (as measured by number of jobs in UPED) into two broad categories: (1) basic jobs, which produce commodities — goods and/or services — to be consumed by people living outside the study area; and (2) residentiary jobs, which produce commodities to be consumed by residents of the local economy. (Residentiary activity is frequently called "service" or "population-dependent" activity.) The economic base

Table 4
Number of Utah Households by MCD
1980 - 2010

MCD	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Bear River	28,020	32,618	36,884	39,818	42,815	46,720	51,698
Central	14,526	17,619	18,452	18,723	20,115	21,769	22,956
Mountainlands	64,491	76,294	87,335	92,029	95,404	103,225	115,237
Southeastern	16,295	18,269	19,538	20,677	21,482	23,130	25,346
Southwestern	16,876	19,814	21,774	23,670	25,801	28,453	31,586
Uintah Basin	9,692	11,533	13,233	13,989	14,703	15,886	17,262
Wasatch Front	298,700	345,737	409,609	464,526	511,008	568,651	636,955
State Total	448,600	521,884	606,825	673,432	731,328	807,833	901,040

Average Annual Percent Change

MCD	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	**1980-2010**
Bear River	3.09	2.49	1.54	1.46	1.76	2.05	**2.06**
Central	3.94	0.93	0.29	1.44	1.59	1.07	**1.54**
Mountainlands	3.42	2.74	1.05	0.72	1.59	2.23	**1.95**
Southeastern	2.31	1.35	1.14	0.77	1.49	1.85	**1.48**
Southwestern	3.26	1.90	1.68	1.74	1.98	2.11	**2.11**
Uintah Basin	3.54	2.79	1.12	1.00	1.56	1.68	**1.94**
Wasatch Front	2.97	3.45	2.55	1.93	2.16	2.29	**2.56**
State Total	3.07	3.06	2.10	1.66	2.01	2.21	**2.35**

Source: Population and Projections — Utah Office of Planning and Budget, 1984. Percent change calculated from data.

Table 5
Utah Employment by MCD
1980 - 2010

MCD	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Bear River	39,177	43,901	50,665	56,673	62,304	68,142	74,485
Central	18,407	25,657	24,550	25,437	27,312	29,925	32,046
Mountainlands	79,784	86,978	102,657	112,730	118,905	127,949	140,097
Southeastern	22,528	21,077	24,036	26,409	28,096	30,414	33,152
Southwestern	20,226	22,814	25,909	29,508	33,320	37,412	41,712
Uintah Basin	14,409	15,425	17,640	19,275	20,578	22,192	23,919
Wasatch Front	422,789	471,516	558,616	640,574	707,897	780,350	858,271
State Total	617,320	687,368	804,073	910,607	998,412	1,096,383	1,203,681

Average Annual Percent Change

MCD	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	**1980-2010**
Bear River	2.30	2.91	2.27	1.91	1.81	1.80	**2.16**
Central	6.87	–0.88	0.71	1.43	1.84	1.38	**1.87**
Mountainlands	1.74	3.37	1.89	1.07	1.48	1.83	**1.89**
Southeastern	–1.32	2.66	1.90	1.25	1.60	1.74	**1.30**
Southwestern	2.44	2.58	2.64	2.46	2.34	2.20	**2.44**
Uintah Basin	1.37	2.72	1.79	1.32	1.52	1.51	**1.70**
Wasatch Front	2.21	3.45	2.78	2.02	1.97	1.92	**2.39**
State Total	2.17	3.19	2.52	1.86	1.89	1.88	**2.25**

Source: Utah Office of Planning and Budget, 1984. Percent change calculated from data.

Table 6
Utah Employment by Industry

Industry	1980 Number of Jobs	1980 Percent of Total	2010 Number of Jobs	2010 Percent of Total	1980-2010 Ave. Ann. Rate of Change
Agriculture	21,920	3.55	17,661	1.47	–.72
Mining	18,500	2.99	21,256	1.77	.46
Contract Construction	31,550	5.11	62,626	5.20	2.31
Manufacturing	87,700	14.21	176,474	14.66	2.36
TCPU*	34,120	5.53	69,249	5.75	2.39
Wholesale and Retail Trade	128,680	20.84	273,513	22.72	2.54
FIRE**	25,770	4.17	58,305	4.84	2.76
Services	99,430	16.11	248,383	20.64	3.10
Government	125,050	20.27	191,739	15.93	1.43
Non-Farm Proprietors	44,600	7.22	84,476	7.02	2.15
Total	617,320	100.0	1,203,681	100.0	2.25

*TCPU – Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities

**FIRE – Finance, Insurance, Real Estate

Source: Utah Office of Planning and Budget.

theory argues that basic jobs provide the major driving force leading to economic growth or decline.

In UPED, each of over 60 industrial sectors (agriculture, coal mining, chemical manufacturing, etc.) are separated into basic and residentiary components. Basic employment is analyzed and projected outside the model and is "fed" to the model as a major input. Residentiary employment, on the other hand, is produced within the model as a function of the number of people projected to be in the study area and of other inputs to the model.

Residentiary Employment Assumptions

Residentiary employment is dependent upon projections of national population and national employment in each industrial sector as well as assumptions about the extent to which each area of the state is able to provide each sector's goods and services for its own population. National-level employment and population projections are developed from federal governmental agency projections. The national population projections (with sex and single year of age detail) is contained in the *Series 14-Middle Series* projection produced by the Bureau of the Census. The national employment projections are adopted from series produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, agencies of the Departments of Labor and Commerce, respectively.

Base year estimates of the relationship between national and study area residentiary employment per capita for each sector are produced in initial calibration analyses. These relationships demonstrate the relative ability of the study area to meet local consumption demands. The critical question is whether local provision of residentiary goods and services should be expected to change over time. An increase would imply that the study area is becoming more self-sufficient. This phenomenon is known as "import substitution." A decrease, on the other hand, would imply that the study area is becoming more dependent on outside sources of supply for such commodities.

There appears to be no reason to expect such import relation-type structural changes to occur in any of the state's MCD's in Baseline 1984. Thus, the 1983 estimates of the relationships between study area and national level residentiary employment per capita are held constant for all industrial sectors in all MCD's. As should be expected, the metropolitan MCD's (Wasatch Front and Mountainland) have higher values than the less self-sufficient rural MCD's.

One result of assuming no change in self sufficiency is the relative constancy of the "economic base multiplier" (i.e., total employment divided by total basic employment) over the projection interval. At the state level, the multiplier was estimated at 2.1 in 1983. By 2010, this value increases to 2.2. This slight increase results primarily from the slightly higher concentration of people and jobs in the metropolitan MCD's. The MCD-level 1980 multipliers implied by the Baseline 1984 calibration vary from 1.8 in the Uintah Basin to 2.2 in the Wasatch Front.

It must be emphasized that in many applications of UPED, projecting the impacts of very large scale economic developments will require changing assumptions to reflect increased self sufficiency resulting from a major increase in the size of an MCD's internal market. For example, such an adjustment would be required to properly project the impact in the Uintah Basin of the thousands of permanent basic jobs that would be created in that MCD if a full scale oil shale industry were to be developed. The UPED model is built to accommodate such analytical requirements routinely.

Basic Employment Assumptions

Basic employment estimates by sector for each MCD for the year 1983 were produced as part of the initial calibration process. A major analytical and judgmental effort was subsequently carried out to project the future growth and/or decline of these figures through 2010. Two different approaches were adopted and their results were combined to produce the basic employment projections upon which Baseline 1984 is based.

Statistical Analysis - The first approach is based upon statistical analysis of historical employment data. Seven different statistical models were specified as alternative hypothetical "explanations" of sector and MCD-specific employment histories. Historical employment data were fitted to each of the seven models. Several of the models attempted to use relationships of MCD to national employment levels. National forecasts by industry were then used to forecast MCD employment by industry. The results of each model were evaluated for goodness of fit and reasonableness of the basic employment projections produced by extending each model through the year 2010. For most sectors in most MCD's, one of the seven models provided both a good "explanation" of historical experience and a reasonable projection of future basic employment growth or decline.

Judgment - Special Knowledge - In many cases, however, dramatic alternations from past trends are virtually certain to occur over the next 30 years. No statistical analysis of past history can reveal or capture the magnitude of such changes. Thus, a second, judgmental approach to basic employment projections was also carried out. Listings of potential major economic developments, including descriptions of their probable timing and employment levels, were developed for each MCD by local-level planners and officials with the cooperation and assistance of state-level analysts. These lists were subjected to intense review and analysis. This process focused on three aspects of each event listed: (1) the likelihood of its actually occurring; (2) the basic, as opposed to residentiary, nature of the activity; and (3) the extent to which the event represents a real break from past trends as opposed to being the likely specific events constituting the growth (or decline) implications of the statistical analyses described earlier.

Major economic developments which were found to be highly likely to occur, which are basic in nature, and which represent clear changes from past trends were built into the Baseline 1984 basic employment projections. In some cases, the jobs associated with these developments were either added to or subtracted from the projections developed in the statistical analyses. In others, the development was of such generality and magnitude that it was used to replace the statistical analysis projections entirely.

Conclusions

Utah can expect to continue to experience relatively rapid growth through the rest of the 20th century and well into the 21st. The growth rate in Utah will not, however, be evenly distributed across the state. In particular, the historically natural resource dependent rural counties face the prospect of not being able to provide adequate jobs to employ all of their young people as they age into the labor force. Indeed, for several years around the turn of the next century, the entire state will experience out-migration as a result of inadequate employment opportunities. The overall state-level picture for most years, however, is one of adequate job growth to meet Utahns' employment needs and of continued in-migration. The geographic distribution of these jobs, however, will probably require migration within the state from the slower growth MCD's to those which are growing more rapidly, particularly the metropolitan counties.

These expectations, as expressed in Baseline 1984, are of course, based on a set of crucial assumptions about future economic and demographic behavior. Although the projections represent a consensus and the best efforts of a large number of planners, officials, and analysts at both state and local levels, some of them will ultimately prove to be wrong. Because the future course of events influencing economic and demographic changes is inherently and irreducibly uncertain, a regular program to review and update baseline projections on a yearly basis has been implemented by the State Office of Planning and Budget. Furthermore, the projection models have been designed to facilitate subsequent analysis of the economic and demographic impacts of major developments not included in the current baseline projections.

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA

				12 Month Average		
	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	1984	1983	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	16,225	14,796	9.7	15,736.8	14,346.1	9.7
New Corporations (no.)	365	495	-26.3	485.8	481.8	0.8
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	5,950	5,316	11.9	6,339.1	5,052.2	25.5
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	58.5	49.7	17.7	58.7	55.9	4.9
Lambs (cwt)	59.7	43.7	36.6	54.8	50.1	9.3
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	12.9	12.8	0.8	12.9	12.9	-0.3
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)(mid-month price)	72.0	82.0	-12.2	80.9	76.1	6.4
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	24,689	25,256	-2.2	27,509.5	na	na
Construction						
Total Construction[1] (thous. of dol.):	114,600	169,400	-32.3	143,850.0	483,675.0	-70.3
Residential	74,400	61,900	20.2	72,008.3	58,425.0	23.2
Nonresidential	20,600	53,700	-61.6	38,691.7	38,891.7	-0.5
Public Works and Utilities	19,600	53,800	-63.6	33,133.3	386,350.0	-91.4
Total Permit Construction[2] (thous. of dol.):	124,531.4	115,979.7	7.4	116,874.5	89,704.5	30.3
Residential	51,654.4	64,999.2	-20.5	62,723.3	50,832.1	23.4
Nonresidential	61,035.9	28,837.2	111.7	40,387.3	27,788.0	45.3
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	11,841.1	22,143.3	-46.5	13,763.9	11,084.4	24.2
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,102	1,318	-16.4	1,449.4	1,132.6	28.0
Employment[6]						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	729.5[r]	703.3	3.7	703.1	679.4	3.5
Total Employed Persons	688.9[r]	649.0	6.1	654.3	615.0	6.4
Unemployed Persons	40.6[r]	54.3	-25.2	48.8	64.4	-24.3
Percent Total Labor Force	5.6[r]	7.7	-27.3	7.0	9.5	-26.7
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	609.5[r]	580.9	4.9	591.8	560.9	5.5
Manufacturing	96.3[r]	88.9	8.3	92.6	83.8	10.6
Mining	12.5[r]	14.4	-13.2	13.6	14.2	-4.1
Contract Construction	37.7[r]	33.5	12.5	32.6	27.6	18.1
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.8[r]	37.0	-0.5	36.5	35.7	2.4
Wholesale Trade	36.9[r]	34.9	5.7	35.0	34.1	2.6
Retail Trade	106.8[r]	100.9	5.8	103.8	98.3	5.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	30.3[r]	28.5	6.3	29.3	27.7	6.0
Services[3]	121.5[r]	115.0	5.7	117.8	111.4	5.7
Federal Government	37.6[r]	37.1	1.3	37.2	37.1	0.1
State Government[4]	33.2[r]	32.7	1.5	34.9	34.0	2.5
Local Government[4]	59.2[r]	58.0	2.1	58.5	57.0	2.6
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	39.8[r]	39.2	1.5	40.2	38.8	3.6
Mining	43.5[r]	41.7	4.3	43.2	42.0	3.0
Contract Construction	37.9[r]	39.1	-3.1	37.4	38.0	-1.5
Wholesale Trade	37.9[r]	38.7	-2.1	37.3	37.4	-0.3
Retail Trade	29.5[r]	29.1	1.4	29.2	28.5	2.5
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	4,099.9[r]	5,349.0	-23.4	5,685.0	10,318.3	-44.9
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,133.8	1,839.0	16.0	1,981.5	1,732.2	14.4
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	56,853.8	54,800.0	3.7	110,069.2	90,201.8	22.0
Sales and Use Tax	33,070.7	2,170.1	1,423.9	38,495.0	32,783.7	17.4
Motor Fuel Tax	5,477.8	7,369.9	-25.7	5,926.9	5,768.5	2.7
Individual Income Tax	30,214.4	27,215.7	11.0	33,855.8	29,510.1	14.7
Corporation Franchise Tax	1,077.4	2,183.9	-50.7	3,816.6	2,750.1	38.8
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,098.8	1,127.6	-2.6	1,138.9	1,068.5	6.6
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	3,937.5	4,394.6	-10.4	4,220.3	4,183.5	0.9
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	3,157.5	2,459.9	28.4	2,838.6	2,233.1	27.1
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	12,702.6	4,959.9	156.1	11,378.3	7,334.8	55.1
Coal (thous. short tons)	1,152	1,271	-9.4	1,219.2	1,252.1	-2.6
Copper (thous. metric tons) (last issue containing copper data)	na	12,865	na	na	14,268.3	na
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	592,052	537,217	10.2	603,380.9	597,699.9	1.0
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	40,519	39,642	2.2	34,002.1	35,087.2	-3.1
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	220.6	10.1	2,084.2	379.8	288.2	31.8
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	1,203.6	1,248.4	-3.6	914.6	941.3	-2.8
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	453,031	443,664	2.1	450,230.3	441,481.2	2.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	165,209	152,886	8.1	160,207.1	147,982.1	8.3
Electric Customers (residential)	424,699	405,017	4.9	421,111.2	403,464.3	4.4
Electric Customers (commercial)	41,689	38,912	7.1	40,795.8	38,396.1	6.2
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	406,814	396,020	2.7	408,812.8	400,658.0	2.0
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	532	528	0.8	526.2	542.3	-3.0

Utah Business Statistics

	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	50.0^r	47.5	5.3	48.1	45.8	5.0
Unemployment Rate	3.7^r	6.4	-42.2	5.2	7.4	-29.2
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	12,279.6	11,082.6	10.8	11,171.0	10,047.7	11.2
New Dwelling Units (no.)	138	154	-10.4	176.2	157.6	11.8
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	287.4	537.3	-46.5	325.7	342.4	-4.9
Electric Customers (residential)	30,962	29,535	4.8	30,460.3	28,957.4	5.2
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,322	2,268	2.4	2,306.0	2,216.1	4.1
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	42,090	40,637	3.6	41,944.7	40,465.8	3.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	46	44	4.5	44.8	45.3	-1.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	38,204	37,775	1.1	37,707.6	37,320.2	1.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	7,105	6,585	7.9	6,758.0	6,397.5	5.6
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	314.9^r	301.4	4.5	308.6	291.7	5.8
Unemployment Rate	5.6^r	7.4	-24.3	6.4	8.9	-28.2
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	35,765.7	60,720.4	-41.1	56,142.2	40,507.5	38.6
New Dwelling Units (no.)	552	598	-7.7	819.8	535.3	53.2
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	5,856.4	10,442.5	-43.9	6,476.7	6,265.3	3.4
Electric Customers (residential)	215,386	200,459	7.4	212,189.8	199,829.8	6.2
Electric Customers (commercial)	18,031	15,879	13.6	17,388.4	15,626.3	11.3
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	196,821	190,607	3.3	197,080.8	191,419.3	3.0
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	241	240	0.4	238.7	247.0	-3.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	212,333	207,903	2.1	210,953.7	206,805.3	2.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	109,022	100,500	8.5	105,733.4	97,083.5	8.9
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	70.2^r	66.8	5.1	67.1	63.6	5.4
Unemployment Rate	6.4^r	7.5	-14.7	7.1	10.0	-28.6
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	43,847.7	10,810.8	305.6	13,152.9	9,837.0	33.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	78	114	-31.6	115.3	100.4	14.8
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	734.8	1,413.6	-48.0	799.4	817.4	-2.2
Electric Customers (residential)	46,654	45,695	2.1	47,076.8	45,666.2	3.1
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,539	5,263	5.2	5,469.7	5,250.4	4.2
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	56,833	55,153.0	3.0	57,002.3	55,705.6	2.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	67	67.0	0.0	65.3	66.3	-1.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	61,278	60,144	1.9	60,389.2	59,254.5	1.9
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	14,667	13,278	10.5	14,049.4	12,784.0	9.9
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	53.6^r	50.6	5.9	52.2	49.8	4.7
Unemployment Rate	5.2^r	9.2	-43.5	7.6	10.5	-27.2
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	9,342.7	6,737.1	38.7	11,127.5	7,535.2	47.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	69	78	-11.5	78.4	72.8	7.7
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	479.9	940.2	-49.0	556.8	578.1	-3.7
Electric Customers (residential)	49,948	49,088	1.8	49,877.3	49,071.1	1.6
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,485	4,368	2.7	4,449.3	4,365.8	1.9
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	45,494	44,742	1.7	46,020.3	45,252.8	1.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	77	76	1.3	76.5	82.8	-7.6
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,447	43,277	2.7	44,368.8	43,177.1	2.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,213	9,744	4.8	10,113.9	9,569.5	5.7

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture, Utah: Utah Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies
Crude Oil: Area oil refineries
Natural Gas: Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining
Coal: Department of Energy
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Postal Receipts: Postmasters in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties

Footnotes:
[1] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
[2] Obtained from Utah Construction Report
[3] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
[4] Includes public schools and colleges institutions

[5] Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. Sales report for one month during each year includes total sales of two four-week periods. In 1984, this double-reporting occurred in the month of August.

[6] Labor force data (labor force, employment and unemployment rates) beginning with this issue reflects an in-depth rebenching of the data series. The revised data, it is felt, more accurately portray current and previous labor market conditions, especially during the recession to recovery period in late 1982 and early 1983. The major result of the revision is narrowing the gap between the Utah and U.S. unemployment rates. All 1983 numbers have been revised to properly reflect percent changes and 12-month average data.

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA

	Oct. 1984	Oct. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	na	15,155	na	na	14,434.4	na
New Corporations (no.)	445	495	-10.1	481.7	490.2	-1.7
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	na	5,484	na	na	5,137.3	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	56.80	49.90	13.8	59.2	55.6	6.6
Lambs (cwt)	59.40	46.90	26.7	55.8	50.2	11.3
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	13.50	13.20	2.3	12.9	12.9	-0.1
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)(mid-month price)	72.00	81.00	-11.1	80.2	77.4	3.6
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	36,942	26,936	37.1	28,343.3	na	na
Construction						
Total Construction[1] (thous. of dol.):	128,700	131,500	-2.1	143,616.7	487,075.0	-70.5
Residential	47,600	82,000	-42.0	69,141.7	61,258.3	12.9
Nonresidential	61,100	21,800	180.3	41,966.7	37,908.3	10.7
Public Works and Utilities	20,000	27,700	-27.8	32,491.7	387,900.0	-91.6
Total Permit Construction[2] (thous. of dol.):	160,853.1	97,415.5	65.1	122,159.3	91,644.9	33.3
Residential	70,531.6	60,659.2	16.3	63,546.0	52,938.1	20.0
Nonresidential	73,327.7	24,409.3	200.4	44,463.8	27,675.3	60.7
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	16,973.8	12,347.0	37.5	14,149.4	11,031.4	28.3
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,803	1,345	34.1	1,487.6	1,179.0	26.2
Employment[6]						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	734.1	697.0	5.3	706.1	683.4	3.3
Total Employed Persons	691.9	645.8	7.1	658.1	618.9	6.3
Unemployed Persons	42.3	51.3	-17.5	48.0	64.5	-25.6
Percent Total Labor Force	5.8	7.4	-21.6	6.8	9.5	-27.9
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	611.2	583.4	4.8	594.1	562.6	5.6
Manufacturing	96.2	89.7	7.2	93.1	84.2	10.6
Mining	11.9	14.5	-17.9	13.4	14.1	-4.6
Contract Construction	37.2	33.4	11.4	33.0	28.0	17.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.4	36.9	-1.4	36.5	35.7	2.1
Wholesale Trade	37.0	34.5	7.2	35.2	34.1	3.1
Retail Trade	107.9	100.6	7.3	104.4	98.5	6.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	30.3	28.4	6.7	29.5	27.8	6.0
Services[3]	121.6	115.0	5.7	118.3	111.8	5.9
Federal Government	37.2	36.7	1.4	37.2	37.1	0.2
State Government[4]	35.8	35.4	1.1	34.9	34.1	2.3
Local Government[4]	59.8	58.3	2.6	58.6	57.1	2.6
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	39.8	40.2	-1.0	40.2	39.0	3.1
Mining	43.9	43.0	2.1	43.3	41.9	3.3
Contract Construction	38.3	37.4	2.4	37.5	37.9	-1.0
Wholesale Trade	36.2	37.7	-4.0	37.2	37.5	-0.8
Retail Trade	28.8	28.9	-0.3	29.2	28.6	2.1
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	5,180.8	4,698.4	10.3	5,725.2	9,887.4	-42.1
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,146.8	1,851.0	16.0	2,006.1	1,751.4	14.5
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	42,771.2	35,740.0	19.7	110,655.1	89,933.1	23.0
Sales and Use Tax	10,548.8	6,633.8	59.0	38,821.3	32,667.9	18.8
Motor Fuel Tax	6,384.2	3,124.9	104.3	6,198.5	5,438.9	14.0
Individual Income Tax	13,011.1	13,791.1	-5.7	33,790.8	29,601.0	14.2
Corporation Franchise Tax	3,027.5	4,851.5	-37.6	3,664.6	2,876.8	27.4
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,122.3	1,023.0	9.7	1,147.2	1,070.8	7.1
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,482.3	4,489.8	-0.2	4,219.7	4,201.9	0.4
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	na	2,732.9	na	na	2,317.6	na
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	7,150.9	na	na	7,351.4	na
Coal[5] (thous. short tons)	na	1,117	na	na	1,226.2	na
Copper (thous. metric tons) (last issue containing copper data)	na	15,366	na	na	14,263.7	na
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	603,118	497,944	21.1	612,145.4	596,196.4	2.7
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	31,262	33,173	-5.8	33,842.8	34,964.8	-3.2
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	25.0	258.4	-90.3	360.4	310.1	16.2
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	na	796.7	na	na	952.1	na
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	455,888	447,421	1.9	450,935.8	442,041.0	2.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	165,853	154,631	7.3	161,142.3	148,846.7	8.3
Electric Customers (residential)	427,406	407,337	4.9	422,783.6	404,379.7	4.6
Electric Customers (commercial)	41,513	38,522	7.8	41,045.0	38,507.9	6.6
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	408,455	398,472	2.5	409,644.7	401,191.6	2.1
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	526	527	-0.2	526.1	540.3	-2.6

Utah Business Statistics

	Oct. 1984	Oct. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	49.5	47.3	4.7	48.3	45.9	5.2
Unemployment Rate	3.6	6.0	-40.0	5.0	7.3	-31.4
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	7,609.1	8,170.4	-6.9	11,124.2	10,118.5	9.9
New Dwelling Units (no.)	90	108	-16.7	174.7	160.1	9.1
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	287.8	306.5	-6.1	324.2	318.2	1.9
Electric Customers (residential)	31,125	29,736	4.7	30,576.1	29,026.8	5.3
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,354	2,270	3.7	2,313.0	2,220.3	4.2
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	42,191	40,781	3.5	42,062.2	40,541.3	3.8
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	45	44	2.3	44.9	45.2	-0.6
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	38,355	37,898	1.2	37,745.7	37,402.3	0.9
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	7,267	6,571	10.6	6,816.0	6,421.7	6.1
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	316.7	302.9	4.6	309.8	292.8	5.8
Unemployment Rate	5.7	6.9	-17.4	6.3	8.9	-29.0
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	111,410.4	48,876.0	127.9	61,353.4	42,487.9	44.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,287	750	71.6	864.6	570.1	51.7
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	6,210.8	5,801.6	7.1	6,510.8	5,859.3	11.1
Electric Customers (residential)	217,441	201,347	8.0	213,531.0	200,445.1	6.5
Electric Customers (commercial)	17,941	15,856	13.1	17,562.2	15,713.3	11.8
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	197,273	191,319	3.1	197,577.0	191,711.2	3.1
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	237	240	-1.3	238.4	246.3	-3.2
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	213,113	208,895	2.0	211,305.2	207,059.5	2.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	109,360	101,653	7.6	106,375.7	97,637.5	8.9
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	70.5	67.6	4.3	67.3	63.8	5.5
Unemployment Rate	5.9	7.1	-16.9	7.0	9.9	-28.7
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	11,793.4	8,156.4	44.6	13,456.0	9,577.8	40.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	75	94	-20.2	113.7	100.8	12.8
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	752.8	685.9	9.8	805.0	761.8	5.7
Electric Customers (residential)	46,286	46,243	0.1	47,080.4	45,688.3	3.0
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,383	4,969	8.3	5,504.2	5,235.6	5.1
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	57,126	55,644	2.7	57,125.8	55,775.5	2.4
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	67	67	0.0	65.3	66.3	-1.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	61,852	61,202	1.1	60,443.3	59,354.0	1.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	14,787	13,584	8.9	14,149.7	12,879.6	9.9
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	53.4	50.8	5.1	52.4	50.0	4.8
Unemployment Rate	6.0	8.9	-32.6	7.4	10.4	-29.3
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	8,340.4	9,763.0	-14.6	11,008.9	7,886.1	39.6
New Dwelling Units (no.)	76	148	-48.6	72.4	80.3	-9.9
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	733.8	508.0	44.4	575.6	542.0	6.2
Electric Customers (residential)	50,107	49,352	1.5	49,940.2	49,121.6	1.7
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,515	4,355	3.7	4,462.6	4,368.4	2.2
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	45,897	45,206	1.5	46,077.9	45,299.5	1.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	76	76	0.0	76.5	82.0	-6.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,534	43,419	2.6	44,461.7	43,197.6	2.9
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,198	9,816	3.9	10,145.8	9,597.7	5.7

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture, Utah: Utah Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
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[3] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
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[6] Labor force data (labor force, employment and unemployment rates) beginning with this issue reflects an in-depth rebenching of the data series. The revised data, it is felt, more accurately portray current and previous labor market conditions, especially during the recession to recovery period in late 1982 and early 1983. The major result of the revision is narrowing the gap between the Utah and U.S. unemployment rates. All 1983 numbers have been revised to properly reflect percent changes and 12-month average data.

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NATIONAL DATA

	Oct. 1984	Oct. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
U.S. Gross National Product[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil.)(qtly.)	3,747.2	3,431.7	9.2	3,607.4	3,251.1	11.0
Total Personal Income[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil. of dol.)	3,079.1	2,814.9	9.4	2,969.2	2,709.5	9.6
Industrial Production Indexes (seasonally adjusted)(1967=100)	164.3	155.0	6.0	161.8	144.1	12.3
Total Bus. Expend. for New Plants & Equip.[1] (bil.)(qtly.)	321.4	284.0	13.2	301.4	272.5	10.6
Index of Leading Indicators (1967=100)	164.5	162.9	1.0	165.6	152.3	8.7
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	315.3	302.6	4.2	309.1	296.7	4.2
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	296.6	285.7	3.8	293.3	283.2	3.6
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	341.2	326.8	4.4	334.2	321.5	3.9
CPI-U (All Urban Consumerc) Transportation	315.5	305.0	11.9	322.1	296.6	8.6
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	385.5	362.9	-13.1	343.0	353.6	-3.0
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	426.7	425.1	-9.3	399.6	419.7	-4.8
Producer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	291.6	287.6	1.4	290.4	284.9	1.9
GNP Price Deflator (1972=100)(qtly.)	226.2	218.2	3.7	222.2	214.0	3.8
Employment (seasonally adjusted):						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	114.0	111.9	1.9	113.2	111.3	1.7
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	105.6	102.0	3.5	104.4	100.2	4.2
Unemployment Rate	7.4	8.8	-15.9	7.7	10.0	-22.9
Construction:						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	18,388.5	16,028.1	14.7	17,359.1	15,947.2	8.9
Residential	8,340.5	8,223.4	1.4	8,430.7	7,553.8	11.6
Nonresidential	7,402.0	5,586.5	32.5	5,988.7	5,019.5	19.3
Non-Building	2,646.0	2,218.2	19.3	2,939.7	3,394.8	-13.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	142,013	146,052	-2.8	148,518.1	139,657.1	6.3
Interest Rates:						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	9.97	8.71	14.5	9.6	8.5	13.6
Long Term (30-year Treasury Bond yields)	11.66	11.21	4.0	12.0	10.7	12.1
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	12.58	11.00	14.4	12.0	10.9	9.8
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	na	11.80	na	na	12.4	na

^{p}Preliminary ^{r}Revised na - Not available ^{a}Anticipated ^{ra}Revised Anticipated

FOOTNOTES:

[1] The series based wholly or in part on national income and product account (NIPA) data have been revised by the Bureau of Economic Analysis for the period 1981 to date to reflect the incorporation of new source data. Further information concerning these revisions may be obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Wealth Division.

Note: Due to lack of space National Data for September 1983-84 has been omitted. Data for this month can be obtained by contacting Holly Southwick at 581-6333.

Sources:

Business Conditions Digest, U.S. Department of Commerce: U.S. Gross National Product, Total National Personal Income, Industrial Production Indexes, Total Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment, Index of Leading Indicators, GNP Price Deflator, National Employment Data, Interest Rates.

F. W. Dodge Report, McGraw-Hill: National Construction Data.

Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Department of Labor: Producer Price Indexes.

Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce: New Home Mortgage Rates.

Utah Labor Market Report, Utah Department of Employment Security: Consumer Price Indexes (data from Bureau of Labor Statistics).

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Iver E. Bradley, *Dean, Graduate School of Business*

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1984 Population Estimates for Utah

by *Brad T. Barber, Kenneth E. Jensen, Frank C. Hachman, John E. Brockert and Jeanine M. Taylor*

The population of Utah reached 1,613,000 on July 1, 1984, according to the estimate by the Utah Population Estimates Committee. This total represents an increase of 26,000 or 1.64 percent over the 1983 revised estimate of 1,587,000.

Of particular interest is the fact that, for only the second time since the decade of the sixties, there was net out-migration for the State of Utah. The net out-migration resulted in natural increase accounting for all of Utah's population growth. The rate of out-migration was once again highest in the counties impacted by the decline in energy development, including Carbon, Emery, Grand, Rich, San Juan, Uintah and Wayne. In fact, these counties had net out-migration which exceeded natural increase, resulting in a decline in total population.

Most of Utah's population increase occurred in the four Wasatch Front Counties: Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber. Salt Lake County increased by 11,000, Utah by 5,000, Davis by 4,000, and Weber by 1,000. These four counties collectively increased by 21,000 in population, which accounted for 81 percent of the total growth in the state. Only Millard and Washington Counties experienced more than a 3.5 percent growth.

Figure 1 gives the absolute and percentage changes in population for each of the counties. Table 1 shows the population density for each county using the 1980 Census land area. The population of the state by multi-county planning district for the years 1975 through 1984 appears in Table 2.

Organization and Procedure

Coordination and staffing of the Utah Population Estimates Committee is the responsibility of the Utah State Office of Planning and Budget, which contains the Utah State Census Data Center. The Committee's estimates represent the official estimates for the state and its counties. The Committee is made up of representatives from the Utah State Departments of Health, Employment Security, Social Services, Education, Budget and Planning and members of local universities, businesses and research organizations and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS). The Committee's participation in the Federal-State Cooperative

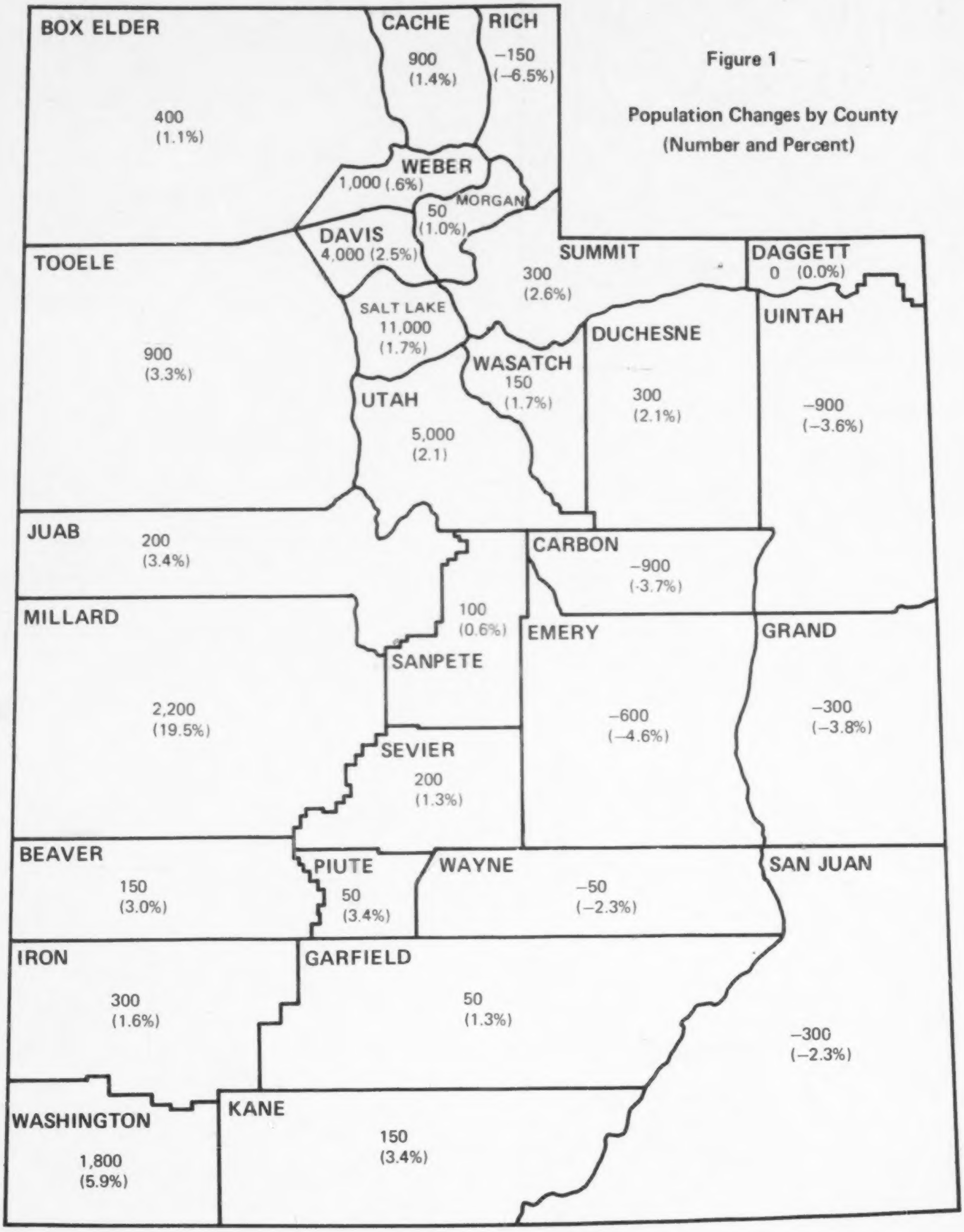
BOX ELDER
400
(1.1%)
CACHE
900
(1.4%)
RICH
–150
(–6.5%)
WEBER
1,000 (.6%)
MORGAN
50
(1.0%)
DAVIS
4,000 (2.5%)
TOOELE
900
(3.3%)
SUMMIT
300
(2.6%)
DAGGETT
0 (0.0%)
SALT LAKE
11,000
(1.7%)
UINTAH
–900
(–3.6%)
DUCHESNE
300
(2.1%)
WASATCH
150
(1.7%)
UTAH
5,000
(2.1)
JUAB
200
(3.4%)
CARBON
–900
(-3.7%)
MILLARD
2,200
(19.5%)
100
(0.6%)
SANPETE
EMERY
–600
(–4.6%)
GRAND
–300
(–3.8%)
SEVIER
200
(1.3%)
BEAVER
150
(3.0%)
PIUTE
50
(3.4%)
WAYNE
–50
(–2.3%)
SAN JUAN
–300
(–2.3%)
IRON
300
(1.6%)
GARFIELD
50
(1.3%)
WASHINGTON
1,800
(5.9%)
KANE
150
(3.4%)

Figure 1

Population Changes by County
(Number and Percent)

Table 1
Utah Population Density by County
1983 and 1984

			July 1, 1983			July 1, 1984		
	Land Area			Population			Population	
Location	Sq. Mi.	Sq. Km.	Population Estimate	per Sq. Mi.	per Sq. Km.	Population Estimate	per Sq. Mi.	per Sq. Km.
Beaver	2,586	6,698	4,950	1.9	0.7	5,100	2.0	0.8
Box Elder	5,614	14,539	35,100	6.3	2.4	35,500	6.3	2.4
Cache	1,171	3,033	64,100	54.6	21.1	65,000	55.5	21.4
Carbon	1,479	3,831	24,300	16.2	6.3	23,400	15.8	6.1
Daggett	699	1,810	750	1.1	0.4	750	1.1	0.4
Davis	299	775	161,000	537.8	207.5	165,000	551.8	212.9
Duchesne	3,234	8,375	14,300	4.3	1.7	14,600	4.5	1.7
Emery	4,449	11,523	13,000	2.9	1.1	12,400	2.8	1.1
Garfield	5,148	13,333	3,900	0.8	0.3	3,950	0.8	0.3
Grand	3,689	9,554	7,900	2.2	0.8	7,600	2.1	0.8
Iron	3,302	8,551	18,700	5.6	2.2	19,000	5.8	2.2
Juab	3,396	8,796	5,850	1.7	0.7	6,050	1.8	0.7
Kane	3,898	10,095	4,350	1.1	0.4	4,500	1.2	0.4
Millard	6,818	17,659	11,300[a]	1.6	0.6	13,500[ab]	2.0	0.8
Morgan	603	1,562	5,250	8.8	3.4	5,300	8.8	3.4
Piute	759	1,965	1,450	2.0	0.8	1,500	2.0	0.8
Rich	1,034	2,679	2,300	2.2	0.8	2,150	2.1	0.8
Salt Lake	756	1,959	664,000	881.0	340.0	675,000	892.9	344.6
San Juan	7,725	20,008	12,900	1.7	0.6	12,600	1.6	0.6
Sanpete	1,586	4,109	16,700	10.5	4.1	16,800	10.6	4.1
Sevier	1,910	4,946	15,700	8.2	3.2	15,900	8.3	3.2
Summit	1,865	4,831	11,700	6.3	2.4	12,000	6.4	2.5
Tooele	6,919	17,921	27,200	3.9	1.5	28,100	4.1	1.6
Uintah	4,479	11,600	25,100	5.5	2.1	24,200	5.4	2.1
Utah	2,018	5,226	240,000	119.3	46.1	245,000	121.4	46.9
Wasatch	1,191	3,084	9,050	7.4	2.9	9,200	7.7	3.0
Washington	2,422	6,272	30,500	12.7	4.9	32,300	13.3	5.1
Wayne	2,461	6,373	2,150	0.9	0.3	2,100	0.9	0.3
Weber	566	1,465	153,500	270.1	104.4	154,500	273.0	105.5
State Total	82,073	212,569	1,587,000	19.3	7.5	1,613,000	19.7	7.6

[a] Millard County's population estimate excludes personnel living in Intermountain Power Project construction worker housing.

[b] This estimate is the result of the census conducted in September 1984 by Paul Nelson Associates and Intermountain Power Project monitoring staff.

Table 2
Population Estimates for Utah by Multi-County Planning District

	July 1 1975	July 1 1976	July 1 1977	July 1 1978	July 1 1979
Total	1,234,000	1,272,000	1,316,000	1,364,000	1,416,000
Bear River	79,700	81,900	84,350	86,500	89,200
Wasatch Front North	260,150	263,800	270,900	278,300	289,100
Wasatch Front South	544,350	562,950	580,250	601,450	624,550
Mountainlands	191,300	199,750	209,700	219,900	229,000
Six County	40,400	41,400	42,550	44,200	45,600
Five County	44,400	46,500	48,800	51,100	53,650
Uintah Basin	29,650	29,400	30,650	31,350	32,400
Southeastern	43,950	46,350	48,850	50,950	52,450

	July 1 1980	July 1 1981	July 1 1982	July 1 1983	July 1 1984
Total	1,474,000	1,520,000	1,560,000	1,587,000	1,613,000
Bear River	93,350	96,350	99,500	101,500	102,650
Wasatch Front North	298,250	307,100	314,000	319,750	324,800
Wasatch Front South	650,700	667,900	681,800	691,200	703,100
Mountainlands	239,450	248,800	255,600	260,750	266,200
Six County	47,500	49,150	51,650	53,150	55,850
Five County	55,900	58,150	60,700	62,400	64,850
Uintah Basin	34,100	36,050	38,450	40,150	39,550
Southeastern	54,650	56,400	58,300	58,100	56,000

Note: Column may not add to state total due to rounding.

*The Multi-County Planning Districts are constituted as follows: Bear River — Box Elder, Cache, Rich; Wasatch Front North — Morgan, Davis, Weber; Wasatch Front South — Salt Lake, Tooele; Mountainlands — Summit, Wasatch, Utah; Six County — Juab, Millard, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier, Wayne; Five County — Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, Washington; Uintah Basin — Daggett, Duchesne, Uintah; Southeastern — Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan.

Program for Local Population Estimates provides for exchange of data and other information between the Committee and the Bureau of the Census. The intent of this exchange is to improve the quality of estimates of population for the state and its counties by both parties. A major goal of the Committee is to strive for agreement in its estimates and Bureau of the Census figures.

At its December 1984 meeting, the Committee reviewed the state population estimates derived from vital statistics, school enrollment, tax return data, and L.D.S. church membership data. Non-agricultural employment data was not used in making the 1984 estimates, due to the volatility in economic conditions. However, employment growth was used as a supplemental data source after the estimates were derived to assure consistency between the magnitude and direction of employment and population growth.

In years past, the Committee's estimates for individual counties seldom agreed with Bureau of the Census county estimates, but state totals were in close agreement. Because the Bureau of the Census is implementing new population estimation procedures, there is some concern as to whether these new procedures adequately assess factors affecting Utah's population. The Bureau of the Census technique significantly overstates the population growth, because the method used does not correct for the atypical age composition and school enrollment growth in Utah. The Bureau of the Census has recognized these problems and is currently reviewing its methodology for estimating the population of the

State of Utah. Until these issues are resolved, the Estimates Committee will not attempt to reconcile with Census estimates. Similarly, the Committee feels that because it has more information on Utah's counties than does the Bureau of the Census, its own estimates are more representative of actual county populations.

Table 5 contains July 1, 1983 *revised county and state* population estimates and the preliminary July 1, 1984 estimates. The revised intercensal population estimates for 1970-1980 are available in the *Utah Economic and Business Review*, September, 1981, Vol. 41, No. 9.

Methodology for Estimating Population

For the past few years, the Utah Population Estimates Committee has utilized two population-estimating methods – school enrollment and L.D.S. Church membership – in calculating its state and county estimates. This year the Committee was able to obtain federal tax return net exemption data for the prior four years. Net exemptions are the number of total exemptions claimed by taxpayers excluding the double exemptions allowed to blind taxpayers and those over age 65. The tax exemption data were used in addition to the previously mentioned methods. The 1984 and 1983 county population estimates are, therefore, an average of the school enrollment, L.D.S. membership, and tax return net exemption methods, with adjustment in a few counties because of atypical growth experiences.

School Enrollment Method

The school enrollment method utilizes data from birth and death records in county of residence as a measure of the natural increase, and fall school enrollment changes as an indicator of net migration.

Natural Increase – Natural increase for any year is defined as the number of births minus the number of deaths occurring to area residents in that year. The 1984 population estimates are based on the number of resident births and deaths that occurred from July 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984. The number of births and deaths occurring to Utah residents for the calendar years 1960-1983 is shown in Table 3. Since 1965, the number of births has increased in each year except 1972, 1981 and 1983. With only occasional reversals, the number of deaths has increased each year since 1960.

Table 3
Resident Utah Births, Deaths, and Natural Increase
1960-1983

Year	Births[a]	Deaths[a]	Natural Increase[a]
1960	26,272	5,996	20,275
1961	25,590	6,081	19,509
1962	26,213	6,325	19,888
1963	24,952	6,544	18,408
1964	23,844	6,404	17,440
1965	22,261	6,672	15,589
1966	22,601	6,850	15,751
1967	22,948	6,516	16,432
1968	23,193	6,882	16,311
1969	24,232	6,791	17,441
1970	26,969	7,063	19,906
1971	27,552	7,245	20,307
1972	26,911	7,323	19,588
1973	27,980	7,576	20,404
1974	29,945	7,380	22,565
1975	31,667	7,519	24,148
1976	35,310	7,472	27,838
1977	37,956	7,612	30,344
1978	38,811	7,871	30,940
1979	41,078	7,871	33,207
1980	41,786	8,103	33,682
1981	41,286	8,263	33,023
1982	41,537	8,502	33,035
1983	39,441	8,484	30,957

[a] Calendar Year.

Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Utah State Department of Health.

Migration Estimates – Natural increase is an actual count of the births and deaths occurring annually. However, since states and counties do not collect migration statistics, migration is an estimate. The Utah Population Estimates Committee, like the Bureau of the Census, relies heavily upon school enrollment data as an indicator of migration.

To estimate net migration within the state and its counties, the Committee compares the survived enrollment in grades one through eight of the previous school year to grades two through nine of the present year. The difference between these two enrollment totals is taken to be net student migration for the area being estimated.

Total net migration for each county is derived by multiplying the county student migration estimate by the county population-to-student ratio. This ratio is defined as the total population of the county for the previous year divided by the school enrollment of grades one through eight of the previous year. Table 4 shows, for each county, the student and total migration for 1983-1984 and natural increase for July 1983 - July 1984. The school enrollment method population estimate is finally obtained by adding natural increase and estimated net migration to the previous year's population estimate.

Table 4
Components of Population Change in Utah Counties
1983 to 1984
School Enrollment Method

County	July 1, 1983 Population Estimates	1983 Grades 1 - 8	Grades 2 - 9 Expected	1984 Grades 2 - 9	Net Student Migration	Net Total Migration	Natural Increase	July 1, 1984 Population Estimates
Beaver	4,950	852	851	854	3	19	67	5,036
Box Elder	35,100	5,704	5,699	5,658	–41	–246	673	35,527
Cache	64,100	9,284	9,276	9,139	–137	–987	1,404	64,517
Carbon	24,300	3,616	3,613	3,388	–225	–1,530	344	23,114
Daggett	750	114	114	115	1	6	13	769
Davis	161,000	27,804	27,779	27,924	145	858	3,229	165,087
Duchesne	14,300	2,781	2,778	2,790	12	55	342	14,697
Emery	13,000	2,354	2,352	2,141	–211	–1,055	250	12,195
Garfield	3,900	669	668	645	–23	–138	66	3,828
Grand	7,900	1,108	1,107	1,024	–83	–581	123	7,442
Iron	18,700	3,091	3,088	3,071	–17	–102	355	18,953
Juab	5,850	1,030	1,029	1,092	63	378	105	6,333
Kane	4,350	738	737	765	28	168	81	4,599
Millard	11,300[a]	2,169	2,167	2,412	245	1,370	255	12,925
Morgan	5,250	992	991	983	–8	–40	84	5,294
Piute	1,450	207	207	208	1	7	19	1,476
Rich	2,300	377	377	323	–54	–324	52	2,028
Salt Lake	664,000	98,566	98,477	97,498	–979	–6,742	11,816	669,074
San Juan	12,900	2,181	2,179	2,122	–57	–348	200	12,752
Sanpete	16,700	2,822	2,819	2,743	–76	–477	286	16,509
Sevier	15,700	2,718	2,716	2,754	38	266	247	16,213
Summit	11,700	1,803	1,801	1,832	31	217	227	12,144
Tooele	27,200	4,480	4,476	4,431	–45	–270	388	27,318
Uintah	25,100	4,554	4,550	4,309	–241	–1,446	585	24,239
Utah	240,000	36,772	36,739	36,384	–355	–2,373	5,613	243,240
Wasatch	9,050	1,606	1,605	1,595	–10	–60	179	9,169
Washington	30,500	5,143	5,138	5,331	193	1,152	514	32,166
Wayne	2,150	384	384	377	–7	–40	33	2,143
Weber	153,500	21,866	21,846	21,688	–158	–1,118	2,152	154,534
State Total	1,587,000	245,785	245,564	243,596	–1,968	–13,585	29,702	1,603,117

[a] Millard County's population estimate excludes personnel living in Intermountain Power Project construction worker housing.

The school enrollment method, as described above, is limited in estimating migration among the retired, college students, single persons and other groups that are not represented in school enrollment estimates. The Committee supplements these estimates, therefore, with other migration indicators such as the change in L.D.S. membership, tax return net exemptions, and the count of employees on non-agricultural payrolls.

L.D.S. Membership Method

The L.D.S. Church annually audits its records and enumerates the members residing in each county of the state. The Committee uses this information to make current population estimates. The L.D.S. membership method uses a total population to L.D.S. membership ratio which is obtained by dividing the previous year's population by the L.D.S. membership of that year. This ratio is applied to the current L.D.S. membership to obtain a county population estimate. This method is relatively accurate in areas with high proportions of L.D.S. membership and low migration rates. In 1984, the L.D.S. membership method produced a higher state total population estimate than did either the school enrollment or tax return net exemption methods. This difference is not surprising in a period of modest out-migration, as there is likely to be a statistical association between L.D.S. membership and the ability and desire to postpone or avoid relocation.

Income Tax Return Exemptions Method

The Utah State Tax Commission has made income tax data available, for the first time, to the Population Estimates Committee. The number of net tax exemptions reported on IRS tax returns by county is used in a similar fashion as the L.D.S. membership data -- a total population to net exemptions ratio is used which is obtained by dividing the previous year's population by the net exemptions of that year. This ratio is applied to the current net exemptions to obtain a county population estimate. This method generally resulted in a population estimate falling somewhere between the other two methods. This method was used to revise the estimates for 1983 which are shown in Table 5. The Committee believes that by using this additional and fairly reliable data source, the overall reliability of the estimates is improved considerably.

Local Coordination

At the Committee's December 1984 meeting, the tentative average 1984 state and county population estimates were reviewed and approved. The respective county estimates were then sent to each county commission and to the seven Associations of Government for review and comment. Telephone and written responses were received from one county, and a telephone discussion was initiated by another county. As a result of discussions, it was determined that a special census conducted in Millard County by the Intermountain Power Agency and Paul Nelson Associates, Inc. contained information which was perhaps more reliable than any of the Committee's estimates given the unique and rapid growth occurring due to construction of the Intermountain Power Plant. The 1984 estimate in Table 5 for Millard County reflects the results of that census. The 1984 state total estimate was adjusted accordingly yielding a population of 1,613,000.

The local coordination effort is an important component of the estimation process. Although there will always be small differences between the Committee's estimates and estimates developed by local governments, it does assure the Committee that no major problems exist. The Committee is committed to keeping local governments informed of changes in estimation data and procedures.

Table 5
Comparison of Population Estimation Methods

County	July 1, 1983 Population Estimates	1984 L.D.S. Membership Method	Fall 1984 School Enrollment Method	1984 Tax Exemption Method	1984 Population Estimated Average	July 1, 1984 Preliminary Population Estimates	1983-1984 Percentage Change
Beaver	4,950	5,109	5,036	5,062	5,069	5,100	3.03
Box Elder	35,100	35,377	35,527	35,681	35,528	35,500	1.14
Cache	64,100	65,244	64,517	65,264	65,008	65,000	1.40
Carbon	24,300	24,006	23,114	23,022	23,381	23,400	–3.70
Daggett	750	761	769	725	752	750	0.00
Davis	161,000	165,154	165,087	165,158	165,133	165,000	2.48
Duchesne	14,300	14,481	14,697	14,580	14,586	14,600	2.10
Emery	13,000	12,538	12,195	12,378	12,370	12,400	–4.62
Garfield	3,900	4,027	3,828	3,940	3,932	3,950	1.28
Grand	7,900	7,726	7,442	7,576	7,581	7,600	–3.80
Iron	18,700	19,296	18,953	18,761	19,003	19,000	1.60
Juab	5,850	5,959	6,333	5,894	6,062	6,050	3.42
Kane	4,350	4,437	4,599	4,408	4,481	4,500	3.45
Millard	11,300[a]	11,759	12,925	12,843	12,509	13,500[ab]	19.47
Morgan	5,250	5,266	5,294	5,375	5,312	5,300	0.95
Piute	1,450	1,467	1,476	1,520	1,488	1,500	3.45
Rich	2,300	2,184	2,028	2,258	2,157	2,150	–6.52
Salt Lake	664,000	678,330	669,074	677,991	675,132	675,000	1.66
San Juan	12,900	12,750	12,752	12,387	12,630	12,600	–2.33
Sanpete	16,700	16,822	16,509	17,052	16,794	16,800	0.60
Sevier	15,700	15,763	16,213	15,861	15,946	15,900	1.27
Summit	11,700	12,024	12,144	11,983	12,050	12,000	2.56
Tooele	27,200	27,620	27,318	29,308	28,082	28,100	3.31
Uintah	25,100	25,747	24,239	22,624	24,203	24,200	–3.59
Utah	240,000	245,328	243,240	245,722	244,763	245,000	2.08
Wasatch	9,050	9,188	9,169	9,187	9,181	9,200	1.66
Washington	30,500	32,530	32,166	32,074	32,257	32,300	5.90
Wayne	2,150	2,077	2,143	2,019	2,080	2,100	–2.33
Weber	153,500	153,952	154,534	154,667	154,384	154,500	0.65
State Total	1,587,000	1,617,078	1,603,117	1,615,251	1,611,815	1,613,000	1.64

[a] Millard County's population estimate excludes personnel living in Intermountain Power Project construction worker housing.

[b] This estimate is the result of the census conducted in September 1984 by Paul Nelson Associates and Intermountain Power Project monitoring staff.

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Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	na	15,155	na	na	14,522.8	na
New Corporations (no.)	424	462	-8.2	478.5	496.3	-3.6
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	na	5,397	na	na	5,152.4	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	58.4	51.90	12.5	59.8	55.4	8.0
Lambs (cwt)	59.2	51.00	16.1	56.5	50.8	11.3
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	13.8	13.30	3.8	12.9	12.9	0.3
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)(mid-month price)	75.0	82.00	-8.5	79.6	76.1	1.9
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	32,323	28,489	13.5	28,662.8	na	na
Construction						
Total Construction[1] (thous. of dol.):	74,200	150,700	-50.8	137,241.7	488,491.7	-71.9
Residential	40,800	79,700	-48.8	65,900.0	64,708.3	1.8
Nonresidential	21,400	31,700	-32.5	41,108.3	37,833.3	8.7
Public Works and Utilities	11,900	39,300	-69.7	30,208.3	385,941.7	-92.2
Total Permit Construction[2] (thous. of dol.):	136,202.8	80,240.6	69.7	126,822.8	92,975.0	36.4
Residential	81,555.6	44,751.7	82.2	66,613.0	54,251.4	22.8
Nonresidential	41,351.5	27,203.7	52.0	45,642.8	28,019.1	62.9
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	13,295.7	8,285.2	60.5	14,567.0	10,704.5	36.1
New Dwelling Units (no.)	2,032	955	112.8	1,577.3	1,211.6	30.2
Employment[6]						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	738.3	694.2	6.4	709.8	687.3	3.3
Total Employed Persons	695.1	643.0	8.1	662.5	622.9	6.3
Unemployed Persons	43.2	51.2	-15.6	47.4	64.3	-26.4
Percent Total Labor Force	5.9	7.4	-20.3	6.7	9.4	-28.7
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	614.7	587.5	4.6	596.4	564.7	5.6
Manufacturing	96.5	90.1	7.1	93.7	84.8	10.4
Mining	12.5	14.6	-14.4	13.3	14.0	-5.3
Contract Construction	36.3	32.7	11.0	33.3	28.4	17.1
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.3	37.0	0.0	36.4	35.8	1.7
Wholesale Trade	37.0	34.6	219.7	70.1	34.1	105.5
Retail Trade	110.6	104.2	-70.7	67.3	98.9	-32.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	30.5	28.6	325.2	74.3	27.9	166.1
Services[3]	121.6	114.4	-67.8	78.1	112.1	-30.4
Federal Government	36.8	36.6	-0.8	36.1	37.1	-2.8
State Government[4]	36.3	36.0	67.2	34.9	34.3	2.0
Local Government[4]	60.2	58.7	2.6	58.7	57.2	2.6
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	40.4	40.6	-0.5	40.2	39.2	2.6
Mining	42.9	41.1	4.4	43.5	41.7	4.1
Contract Construction	38.0	36.2	5.0	37.6	37.6	0.1
Wholesale Trade	36.5	37.9	-3.7	37.1	37.6	-1.5
Retail Trade	28.6	28.4	0.7	29.2	28.7	2.0
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	5,219.2	5,544.5	-5.9	5,698.1	9,420.4	-39.5
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,262.7	1,865.7	21.3	2,039.2	1,774.5	14.9
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	254,805.6	201,424.3	26.5	115,103.6	92,601.9	24.3
Sales and Use Tax	124,863.2	94,611.9	32.0	41,342.2	33,417.6	23.7
Motor Fuel Tax	11,684.2	5,725.5	104.1	6,695.1	5,566.5	20.3
Individual Income Tax	61,895.4	55,220.2	12.1	34,347.1	30,196.1	13.7
Corporation Franchise Tax	4,392.2	1,637.7	168.2	3,894.2	2,940.1	32.5
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,085.2	1,103.9	-1.7	1,145.7	1,079.2	6.2
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,189.5	4,111.3	1.9	4,226.2	4,195.3	0.7
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	na	2,823.8	na	na	2,424.8	na
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	9,131.6	na	na	7,607.6	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	na	1,082	na	na	1,207.0	na
Copper (thous. metric tons) (last issue containing copper data)	na	14,892	na	na	14,215.3	na
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	596,870	495,563	20.4	620,587.7	595,126.1	4.3
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	27,565	27,209	1.3	33,872.5	34,695.6	-2.4
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	877.5	784.4	11.9	368.2	300.8	22.4
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	384.5	309.4	24.3	913.7	951.0	-3.9
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	457,109	449,072	1.8	451,605.6	442,731.3	2.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	165,415	155,973	6.1	161,929.1	149,749.1	8.1
Electric Customers (residential)	430,464	410,002	5.0	424,488.8	404,793.6	4.9
Electric Customers (commercial)	42,110	39,202	7.4	41,287.3	38,630.9	6.9
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	415,800	402,864	3.2	410,722.7	401,719.8	2.2
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	520	524	-0.8	525.8	538.1	-2.3

Utah Business Statistics

	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	12 Month Average % Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	49.4	47.2	4.7	48.5	46.0	5.4
Unemployment Rate	3.9	5.8	-32.8	4.9	7.2	-32.6
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	15,972.7	8,660.9	84.4	11,733.6	10,145.2	15.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	266	122	118.0	186.7	163.4	14.2
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	331.1	291.5	13.6	327.5	317.4	3.2
Electric Customers (residential)	31,346	29,933	4.7	30,693.8	29,485.3	4.1
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,369	2,276	4.1	2,320.8	2,260.8	2.7
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	42,954	41,163	4.4	42,211.4	40,634.2	3.9
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	45	44	2.3	45.0	45.0	0.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	38,361	37,167	3.2	37,845.2	37,418.8	1.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	7,311	6,628	10.3	6,872.9	6,450.3	6.6
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	321.6	306.6	4.9	311.0	294.1	5.7
Unemployment Rate	5.5	6.7	-17.9	6.2	8.8	-29.5
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	75,161.0	42,056.6	78.7	64,112.1	43,163.7	48.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,438	426	237.6	948.9	591.4	60.4
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	5,841.6	5,465.9	6.9	6,542.1	5,885.7	11.2
Electric Customers (residential)	218,714	202,393	8.1	214,891.1	200,143.5	7.4
Electric Customers (commercial)	18,349	16,032	14.5	17,755.3	15,755.3	12.7
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	200,537	193,843	3.5	198,134.8	192,031.1	3.2
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	236	239	-1.3	238.2	245.3	-2.9
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	213,733	209,731	1.9	211,638.7	207,357.9	2.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	108,688	102,591	5.9	106,883.8	98,255.6	8.8
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	70.7	67.9	4.1	67.5	64.1	5.5
Unemployment Rate	6.1	7.0	-12.9	7.0	9.6	-27.8
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	12,032.9	7,920.7	51.9	13,798.7	9,945.6	38.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	71	101	-29.7	111.2	104.9	6.0
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	750.8	721.3	4.1	807.4	766.0	5.4
Electric Customers (residential)	47,565	46,937	1.3	47,132.8	45,755.3	3.0
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,597	5,400	3.6	5,520.6	5,252.8	5.1
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	58,075	56,284	3.2	57,275.1	55,837.3	2.6
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	67	65	3.1	65.5	66.2	-1.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	61,980	61,448	0.9	60,487.7	59,469.8	1.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	14,776	13,709	7.8	14,238.6	12,977.3	9.7
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	53.9	51.0	5.7	52.6	50.1	5.0
Unemployment Rate	6.3	9.1	-30.8	7.1	10.4	-31.1
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	8,339.2	4,970.3	67.8	11,289.7	7,952.6	42.0
New Dwelling Units (no.)	69	63	9.5	72.9	82.8	-12.0
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	563.7	535.2	5.3	578.0	548.7	5.3
Electric Customers (residential)	50,332	49,640	1.4	49,997.8	49,184.8	1.7
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,523	4,403	2.7	4,472.6	4,373.4	2.3
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	46,526	45,306	2.7	46,179.6	45,319.8	1.9
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	75	76	-1.3	76.4	81.4	-6.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,680	44,288	0.9	44,494.3	43,290.8	2.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,270	9,959	3.1	10,171.7	9,622.7	5.7

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture, Utah: Utah Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies
Crude Oil: Area oil refineries
Natural Gas: Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining
Coal: Department of Energy
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Postal Receipts: Postmasters in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties

Footnotes:

[1] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics

[2] Obtained from Utah Construction Report

[3] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions

[4] Includes public schools and colleges institutions

[5] Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. Sales report for one month during each year includes total sales of two four-week periods. In 1984, this double-reporting occurred in the month of August.

[6] Labor force data (labor force, employment and unemployment rates) beginning with this issue reflects an in-depth rebenching of the data series. The revised data, it is felt, more accurately portray current and previous labor market conditions, especially during the recession to recovery period in late 1982 and early 1983. The major result of the revision is narrowing the gap between the Utah and U.S. unemployment rates. All 1983 numbers have been revised to properly reflect percent changes and 12-month average data.

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NATIONAL DATA

	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
U.S. Gross National Product[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil.)(qtly.)	3,747.2	3,431.7	9.2	3,633.7	3,277.9	10.9
Total Personal Income[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil. of dol.)	3,099.8	2,834.2	9.4	2,991.4	2,726.3	9.7
Industrial Production Indexes (seasonally adjusted)(1967=100)	165.0	155.3	6.2	162.6	145.8	11.5
Total Bus. Expend. for New Plants & Equip.[1] (bil.)(qtly.)	321.4	284.0	13.2	304.5	270.9	12.4
Index of Leading Indicators[2] (1967=100)	166.6	162.8	2.3	165.9	154.3	7.5
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	315.3	303.1	4.0	310.1	297.5	4.2
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	296.3	285.3	3.9	294.2	283.7	3.7
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	340.9	327.0	4.3	335.4	322.2	4.1
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	316.1	306.3	3.2	310.9	297.5	4.5
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	387.5	364.9	6.2	377.7	355.5	6.3
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	421.8	419.9	0.5	423.5	419.5	1.0
Producer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	292.3	286.8	1.9	290.8	285.0	2.0
GNP Price Deflator (1972=100)(qtly.)	226.2	218.2	3.7	222.9	214.7	3.8
Employment (seasonally adjusted):						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	114.0	112.0	1.8	113.3	111.4	1.7
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	105.9	102.6	3.2	104.7	100.5	4.2
Unemployment Rate	7.2	8.4	-14.3	7.6	9.8	-22.4
Construction:						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	16,929.6	15,400.9	9.9	17,486.5	16,147.7	8.3
Residential	7,613.8	7,604.3	0.1	8,431.5	7,705.5	9.4
Nonresidential	6,400.6	5,547.4	15.4	6,059.8	5,106.5	18.7
Non-Building	2,915.2	2,249.2	29.6	2,995.2	3,356.6	-10.8
New Dwelling Units (no.)	125,227	143,248	-12.6	147,016.3	142,017.3	3.5
Interest Rates:						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	8.79	8.71	0.9	9.6	8.5	13.0
Long Term (30-year Treasury Bond yields)	11.25	11.32	-0.6	12.0	10.8	11.1
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	11.77	11.00	7.0	12.0	10.8	11.1
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	na	11.82	na	na	12.3	na

p Preliminary   r Revised   na - Not available   a Anticipated   ra Revised Anticipated

FOOTNOTES:

[1] The series based wholly or in part on national income and product account (NIPA) data have been revised by the Bureau of Economic Analysis for the period 1981 to date to reflect the incorporation of new source data. Further information concerning these revisions may be obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Wealth Division.

[2] Missing Series 36 and 111.

Sources:

Business Conditions Digest, U.S. Department of Commerce: U.S. Gross National Product, Total National Personal Income, Industrial Production Indexes, Total Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment, Index of Leading Indicators, GNP Price Deflator, National Employment Data, Interest Rates

F. W. Dodge Report, McGraw-Hill: National Construction Data.

Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Department of Labor: Producer Price Indexes.

Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce: New Home Mortgage Rates.

Utah Labor Market Report, Utah Department of Employment Security: Consumer Price Indexes (data from Bureau of Labor Statistics).

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Fiscal Impacts of the Intermountain Power Project

By *Constance Steffen** and *Boyd Fjeldsted***

One of the largest industrial undertakings in Utah's history is currently nearing completion in rural Millard County. The Intermountain Power Project (IPP), a 1,522 megawatt electric power plant, has created several thousand construction jobs, and will require a permanent operating work force of more than 500 when construction is finished. Millions of dollars in equipment and supplies have been purchased from Utah vendors and millions of dollars more will be purchased in the future. These purchases will include nearly four million tons of coal annually when the plant is fully operational. The $5.5 billion plant will significantly boost the coffers of state and local governments with taxes and fees paid by the plant and its employees.

The owner of IPP is the Intermountain Power Agency (IPA), a political subdivision of the State of Utah organized under the Interlocal Cooperation Act as defined in the Utah Code Annotated. IPA was formed by 23 municipalities within Utah to own and finance IPP. The project has been financed with tax-exempt revenue bonds, using as collateral power sales contracts between IPA and 36 power purchasers located in Utah, Nevada, and California. Nearly 75 percent of the power sales will be going to the City of Los Angeles and five other municipalities in Southern California.

At the request of IPA, the Bureau of Economic and Business Research has investigated the potential economic impacts of the Intermountain Power Project on state and local governmental entities in Utah in terms of employment, income, and tax revenue generated.[1] The economic benefits to be realized from the construction of the project, plant operations, and related coal production are discussed in this article. Estimates of direct employment and wages as well as state and local taxes attributed to each of these three aspects of the project are presented. The indirect wage impacts resulting from IPP procurements, and induced impacts generated by the purchases of IPP employees and the employees of IPP suppliers are also discussed.

Direct Employment

Site preparation for the Intermountain Power Project began in the third quarter of 1981, with construction expected to be completed in mid-1987. According to employment projections prepared in early 1984, the peak year of construction activity will be 1985 when the average employment level is expected to exceed 3,800.[2] The vast majority of these workers will be involved in the construction of the generating station and associated facilities near Delta, but over 400 workers will be erecting transmission lines in western Utah, and others will be building a Railcar Service Center in Springville.

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[1] *Economic and Fiscal Impacts of the Intermountain Power Project*, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, 1985.

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Although the first generating unit is not scheduled to produce electricity until 1986, hiring and training of operations and maintenance workers has been ongoing since 1982. The Intermountain Power Service Corporation (IPSC), the organization responsible for the operation of IPP, will reach its full employment level in 1986 with 520 workers. With the addition of railroad workers, who will be hauling coal to the generating station, and employees at IPA's Murray headquarters, the permanent operations employment level will exceed 550.

IPA will begin stockpiling coal in 1985 in order to be ready to produce electricity the following year. These purchases are expected to create an additional 300 coal industry jobs each year between 1985 and 1988. Anticipated coal requirements of four million tons annually beginning in 1988 should sustain approximately 1,200 jobs.

Employment levels during the construction and operations phases through 1990 are shown in Table 1. As the data reveal, total annual employment climbs to its highest level in 1985 with more than 4,500 jobs, declines for a period of three years, then stabilizes at approximately 1,750 jobs in 1988. Direct employment attributed to IPP in the period 1981-1990 is graphically depicted in Figure 1.

Direct Wages

More than 200 different prime contractors will be engaged in the construction of the Intermountain Power Project over a six-year period. The large number of firms involved prohibited the administration of a comprehensive wage survey. A variety of methods were therefore implemented to determine wages during the construction phase. Wages of craft workers at the Delta and Springville sites were calculated through an analysis of data on quarterly employment, man-hours by craft, and hourly wages by craft. Administrative and security personnel wages were obtained through a survey of the major firms engaged in the construction of IPP, and the wages of transmission lines workers were estimated by the Project Manager. Through this eclectic approach, wages of construction workers and support personnel during the height of construction activity were estimated to be $88 million in 1984, $102 million in 1985, and $73 million in 1986.

Total wages of employees directly connected with the operation of IPP is expected to be approximately $23.7 million by 1988. Projected wages in 1984 dollars were supplied by IPSC, IPA, Utah Railway Company, Union Pacific Railroad, and Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad. These figures were then adjusted for expected wage inflation to estimate operations phase wages through 1988.

Wages generated by the production of coal for IPP were estimated based on an average Utah coal industry wage of $31,968 in 1983 and annual wage increases through 1988 slightly above those specified in the recently ratified United Mine Workers (UMW) labor agreement (3.06 percent annually). Although most of the coal companies supplying IPP are non-union mines, Utah coal industry officials expect non-union wages to closely parallel those of UMW workers. By 1988 IPA's coal purchases will support a coal industry payroll of $46 million.

Wages of construction, operations, and coal mining workers are shown in Table 2 and graphed in Figure 2. Similar to the employment trend, total wages peak in 1985 at approximately $125 million. In 1988 with operations and coal mining employment at full levels, wages are estimated to be $69 million.

Fiscal Impacts

As a political subdivision of the State of Utah, the Intermountain Power Agency is exempt from paying property taxes and corporate franchise taxes; however, as specified by Utah statute, IPA is obligated to pay sales and use taxes, gross receipts taxes, and fees in lieu of property taxes. IPA's fiscal impacts on state and local governments will be further enhanced by royalty payments on IPP-related coal production, and the taxes paid by employees involved in the construction and operation of the project.

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[2] IPP Project management and Utah Department of Employment Security, *IPP Work Force Projections*, March 1984.

Table 1
Direct Average Annual Employment Attributed to the Intermountain Power Project (1981 - 1990)

	Construction Phase Employment[a]	Operations Phase Employment[a]	Related Coal Mining Employment	Total Direct Employment
1981	107			107
1982	590	1		591
1983	1,673	65		1,738
1984	3,532	202		3,734
1985	3,827	439	300	4,566
1986	2,558	531	600	3,689
1987	403	536	900	1,839
1988		561	1,200	1,761
1989		561	1,200	1,761
1990		561	1,200	1,761

[a] Primarily based upon *IPP Work Force Projections*, March 1984, prepared by IPP Project Management and Utah Department of Employment Security.

Figure 1
Direct Employment 1981 - 1990

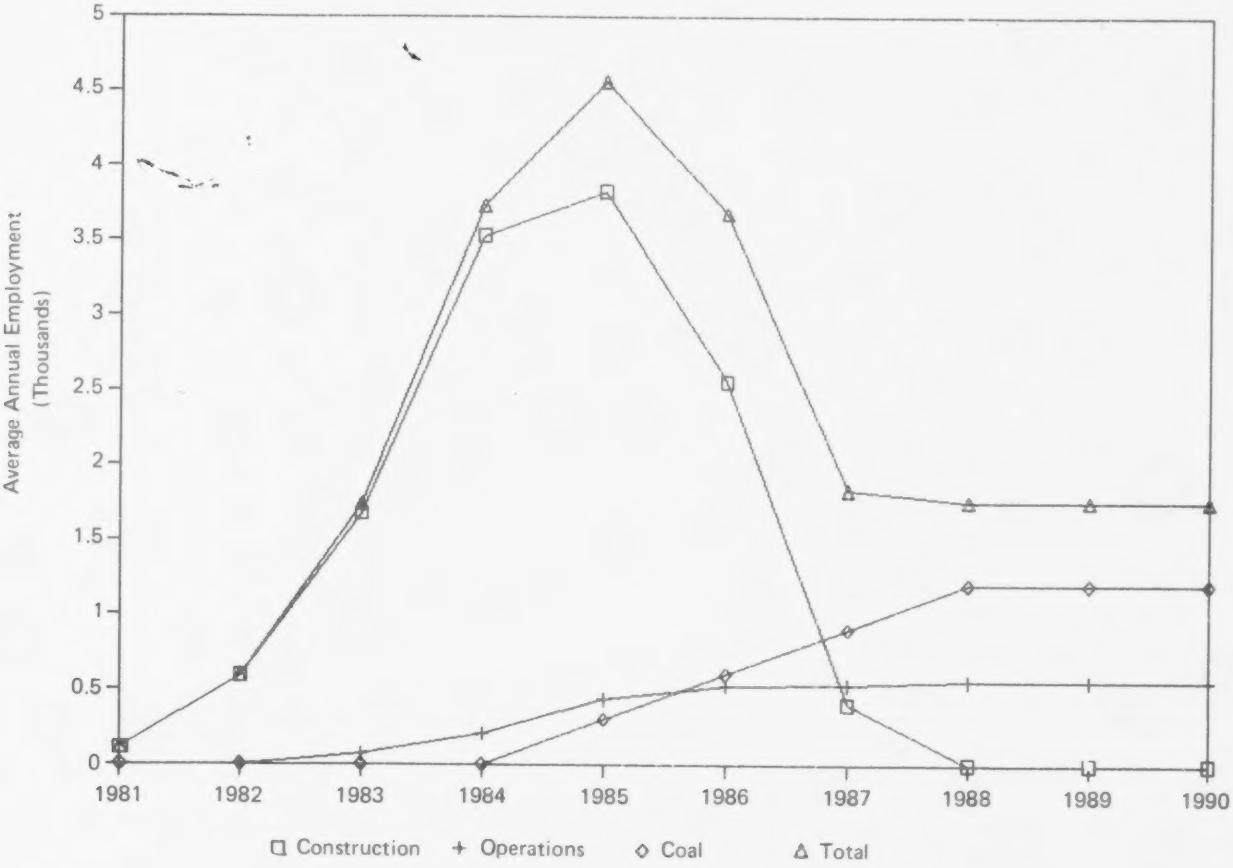
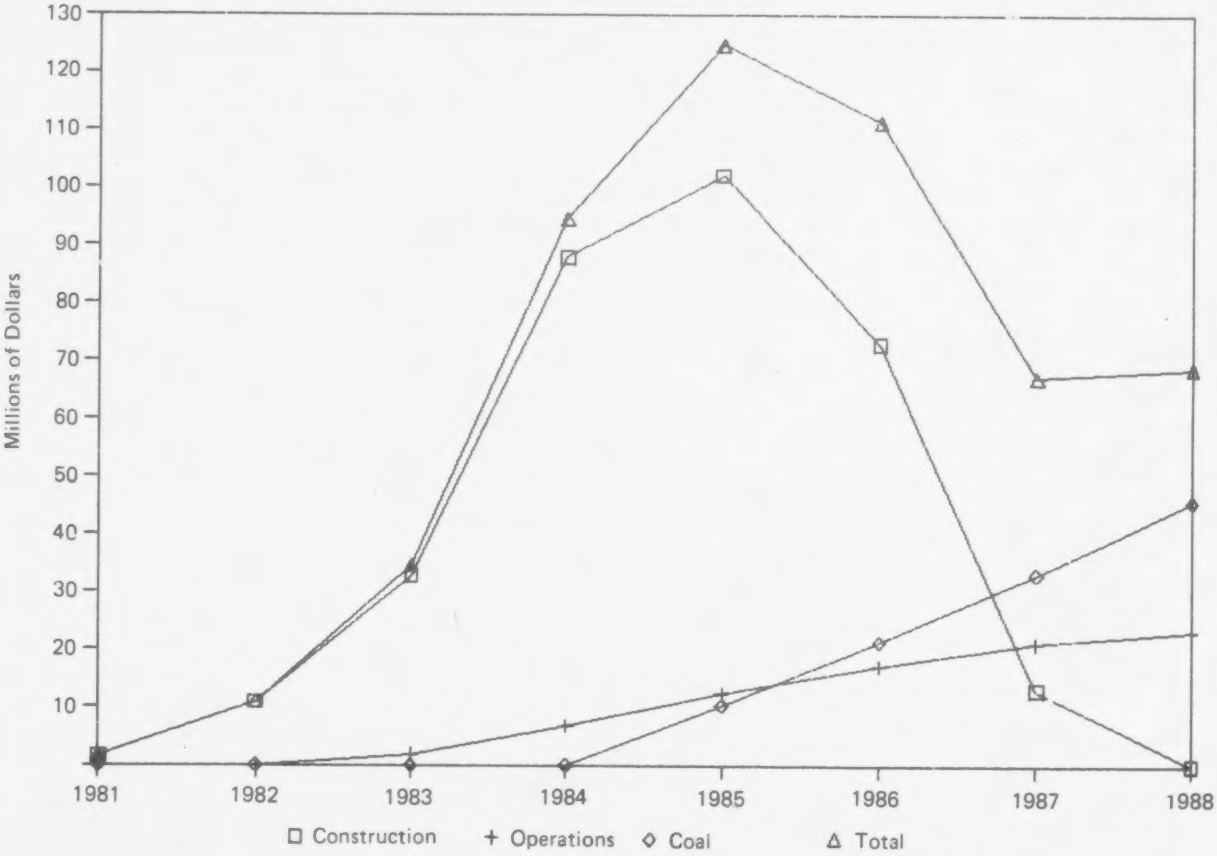


Table 2
Direct Wages Attributed to the Intermountain Power Project During Construction
(1981 - 1988)
(millions of dollars)

	Construction Phase Wages	Operations Phase Wages	Related Coal Mining Wages	Total Direct Wages
1981	$ 1.6			$ 1.6
1982	10.9			10.9
1983	32.8	$ 1.8		34.6
1984	87.9	6.8		94.7
1985	102.1	12.4	$10.3	124.8
1986	72.9	17.4	21.3	111.6
1987	13.1	21.4	33.0	67.5
1988		23.7	45.6	69.3
Total	$321.3	$83.5	$110.2	$515.0

Figure 2
Direct Wages 1981 - 1988

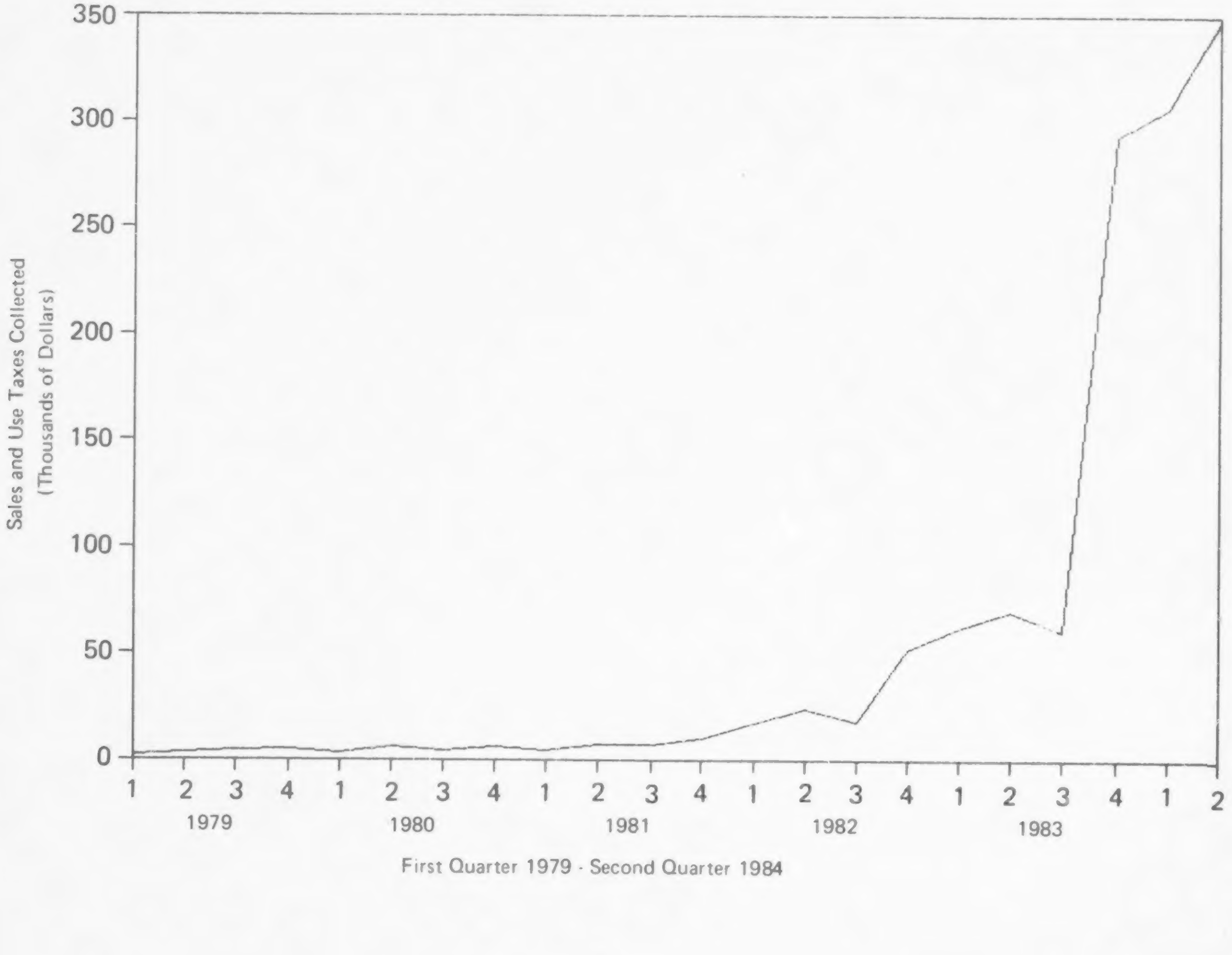


Sales and Use Taxes

The contracts awarded by IPA as of April 1984, which include most of the construction and coal supply contracts, are valued at nearly $3.5 billion. A review of contract specifications, which provides a brief description, point of sale, point of delivery, and execution date for each contract, indicates that approximately $753 million of the total purchases will be subject to sales and use taxes amounting to $36.9 million. Approximately $31 million of the total will be state taxes and $5.9 million local option taxes.

The greatest portion of the taxes will be use taxes on equipment purchased from out-of-state vendors and delivered to the generating station site; therefore, Millard County is expected to be the major recipient of the local option taxes. An analysis of Millard County sales and use tax collections from late 1981 through the second quarter of 1984 indicates that IPP construction contracts have already generated $1.2 million in tax revenue (Figure 3).

Figure 3
Millard County Sales and Use Taxes
from Construction and Manufacturing Firms



Property Taxes

The fees that IPA is obligated to pay in lieu of property taxes are levied and collected in the same manner as property taxes. Because the fees are similar in most respects to property taxes, they are referred to hereinafter as property taxes.

Under tne Interlocal Cooperation Act the timetable for the imposition of property taxes varies depending upon whether or not a taxing jurisdiction has received impact alleviation payments. These payments are provided to local government agencies and organizations at the outset of a major industrial project for the purpose of preparing communities for the rapid population and employment increases associated with its construction. IPA's impact alleviation payments as of June 1984 to agencies in Millard and Juab Counties amounted to $27 million. Taxing districts receiving impact alleviation payments may not levy taxes against property owned by IPA until the project is fully operational. An exception is the Millard School District, which was allowed to levy the state-wide minium school levy beginning in 1984. IPA also began paying property taxes in 1984 to taxing jurisdictions that have been given impact alleviation funds.

The Utah State Tax Commission has drafted a regulation pertaining to the methodology to be implemented in assessing IPA for property tax purposes. Although the regulation states that the income and cost approaches of valuation are to be utilized, no specific procedures are outlined, and the Tax Commission has indicated that the methods used to assess IPA may vary somewhat from year to year. Without a definite Tax Commission assessment methodology in place, a procedure prepared by IPA was adopted for this study. Following this method (with minor variations) the assessed valuation of property owned by IPA in Millard and Utah Counties was determined.

The mill levies that will be applied to IPA's assessed valuation were calculated based upon projected growth rates for each district's budgets and overall assessed valuation. Given the critical assumptions made to calculate mill levies and IPA's assessed valuation as derived in accordance with IPA's method, IPA's total annual property taxes have been estimated to range from $2.2 million in 1984 to $13 million in 1989. Taxes in Millard County will range from $2.1 million to $12.8 million and in Utah County from $19,500 to $187,000 over the same time frame.

Coal Royalties

Nearly all the coal that will be purchased by IPA will be extracted from mines leased from the federal government. At present, the federal royalties on coal differ on various leases; however, by the mid- to late-1980's all federal coal leases are expected to be taxed at the rate of 8 percent of the value of production. For simplicity, all royalty payments have been calculated based on a rate of 8 percent. Half of the federal royalties collected are allocated to the state government; thus, Utah's tax revenues on IPP coal production will amount to 4 percent of the value.

According to anticipated coal purchases and price data provided by the Project Manager, Utah's share of coal royalties is estimated to be between $.6 million and $1.3 million in 1985 and between $6.4 million and $7.2 million by 1988.

Gross Receipts Taxes

The Intermountain Power Agency's status as a political entity exempts it from state and federal income taxes; however, an excise tax on its gross receipts will be levied by the state as provided for in Section 59-17-4 of the Utah Code Annotated.

Since projected revenue figures of IPA were not available, annual costs were used as a basis for the computation of gross receipts taxes. The annual revenue figures should be roughly equivalent to the annual costs, because IPA is a non-profit enterprise. Using the annual cost figures provided in IPA's March 1984 prospectus, with some adjustment of property taxes, IPA's gross receipts taxes were calculated to be $2.1 million in 1987 and $5.1 million in 1988.

IPA's Total State and Local Taxes

When the tax obligations described above are aggregated, IPA's total direct contributions to state and local revenues reach $16.2 million during the height of construction activity (1985) and $24.7 million in the first year of complete operational status (1988). IPA's state and local tax burden, as well as each tax's share, in the period 1981 - 1990 is shown in Table 3 and Figure 4.

Taxes Paid by Employees

The individuals directly involved in the construction of IPP, its operation, and related coal mining will be paying personal income, property, sales, and miscellaneous state and local taxes for their earnings. Statistics on federal income tax returns of Utahns and a comparison of personal income in Utah and taxes paid by individuals suggest approximately 8 percent of income goes to state and local taxes. Applying the 8 percent figure to total direct wages attributed to IPP yields state and local taxes paid by employees of $10 million in 1985 and $5.5 million in 1988 (shown in Table 3).

Indirect Impacts of IPP

The indirect impacts of the Intermountain Power Project have been estimated through the use of

Table 3
State and Local Taxes Directly Attributed to the Intermountain Power Project
(millions of dollars)

	State and Local Taxes to Be Paid by IPA						
	Sales and Use Taxes	Property Taxes	Gross Franchise Tax	Coal Royalties[a]	Subtotal	State and Local Taxes to Be Paid by Employees[b]	Total State and Local Taxes
1981	.7[c]				.7	.1	.8
1982	3.6[c]				3.6	.9	4.5
1983	6.7[c]				6.7	2.8	9.5
1984	11.5[c]	2.2			13.7	7.6	21.3
1985	9.8[c]	5.5		.9	16.2	10.0	26.2
1986	4.2[c]	7.7		2.5	14.4	8.9	23.3
1987	1.5[c]	8.4	2.1	4.9	16.9	5.4	22.3
1988	.3[c]	12.5	5.1	6.8	24.7	5.5	30.2
1989	.3[d]	13.0	5.9	7.4	26.6	5.8	32.4
1990	.3[d]	13.5	6.7	8.0	28.5	6.1	34.6

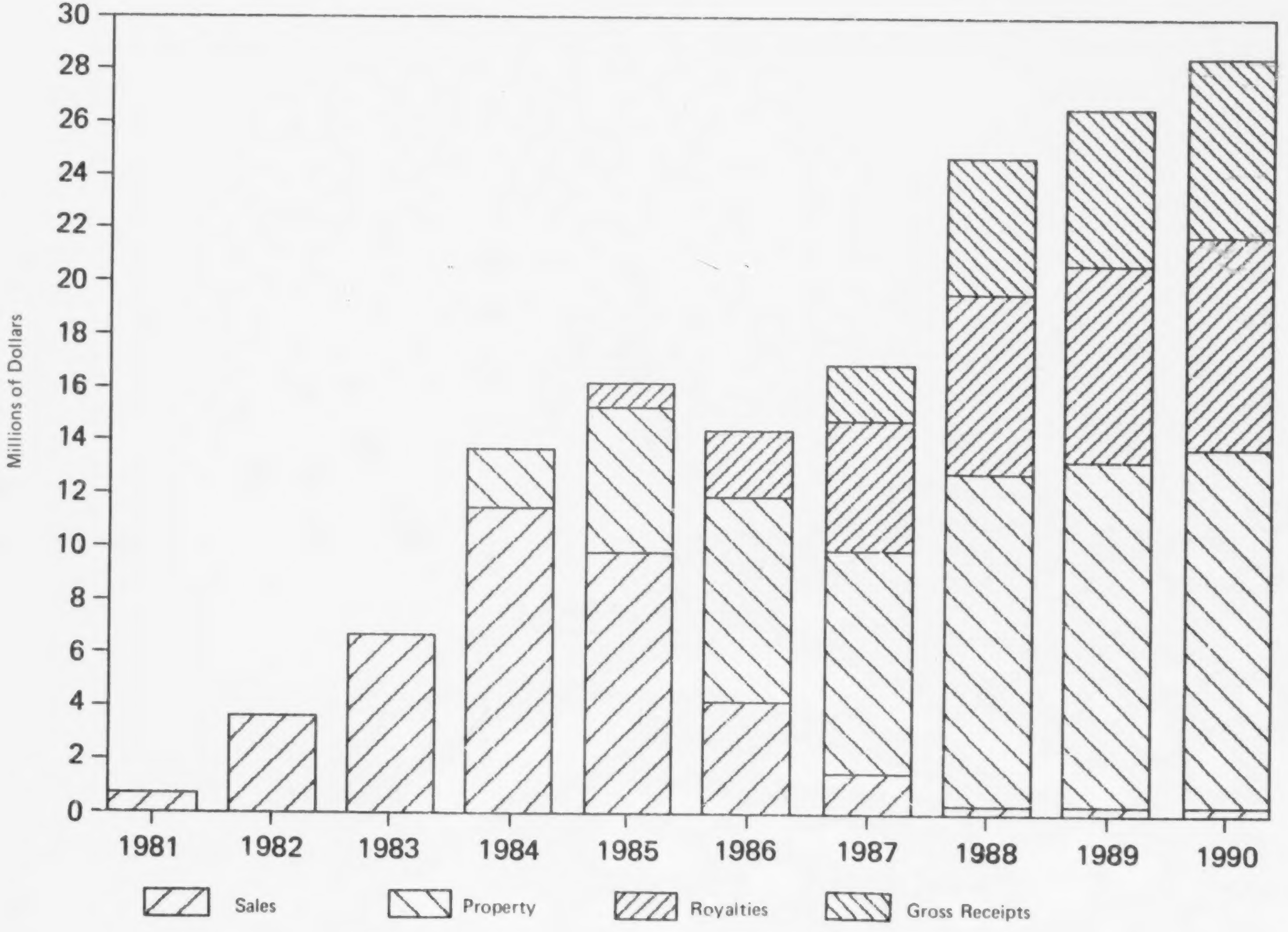
[a] Represents the portion of federal royalties which will be allocated to Utah. A range of royalty payments is projected for each year based upon the amount of coal purchased by IPA. The figures listed above represent the mean royalty payments expected.

[b] Sales, property, income, and other miscellaneous state and local taxes expected to be paid by individuals directly involved in the construction or operation of IPP. Taxes paid by coal mine employees are included.

[c] Total sales and use taxes to be paid by IPA and IPSC through 1988 are approximately $38.3 million. Annual payments were interpolated in accordance with construction cost schedules.

[d] Assumptions based on planned purchases in 1984-1988.

Figure 4
State and Local Taxes
1981 - 1990



the Bureau of Economic and Business Research Input-Output Model of the Utah economy. This model provides a detailed representation of the inter-industry structure of the Utah economy, thus making it possible to predict not only the indirect impacts of IPP procurements from other sectors of the Utah economy, but also the induced impacts resulting from the purchases of IPP construction workers and operating workers from the retail trade and service sectors.

For the construction phase of the project direct compensation of Utah workers has been estimated to be approximately $370 million. But when the indirect and induced impacts are accounted for, the total compensation of Utah workers during the construction phase turns out to be approximately $575 million, or more than 1.5 times the direct compensation.

During the operations phase of the project direct compensation of Utah workers (IPP employees only) is predicted to reach approximately $31 million a year by 1990, at which time the generating plant will have been fully operational for about two years. When the indirect and induced impacts are accounted for, the total compensation of Utah workers will amount to approximately $132 million per year by 1990, or more than four times the direct compensation impact.

These calculations of indirect and induced impacts imply that the direct fiscal impacts of the Intermountain Power Project substantially understate its total fiscal impact. In particular, it may be noted that the estimates of taxes paid by employees include only taxes paid by workers directly associated with the construction and operation of IPP, related coal mining, and coal transportation. Taxes that will be paid by employees of other businesses providing goods and services to IPP have not been included in the estimates of taxes paid by employees. For this reason the estimates of fiscal impact presented above should be regarded as being conservative. The total fiscal impacts of the Intermountain Power Project will be much larger than the direct impacts estimated in previous sections of this article.

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA

	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	na	15,155	na	na	14,611.1	na
New Corporations (no.)	452	515	-12.2	473.3	485.4	-2.5
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	5,215	5,409	-3.6	6,464.1	5,281.3	22.4
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	61.10	55.50	10.1	60.2	55.6	8.3
Lambs (cwt)	59.60	53.30	11.8	57.1	51.3	11.2
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	13.70	13.60	0.7	12.9	12.9	0.3
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)(mid-month price)	75.00	84.00	-10.7	78.8	79.0	-0.2
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	29,163	28,423	2.6	28,724.5	24,300.8	18.2
Construction						
Total Construction[1] (thous. of dol.):	106,400	146,200	-27.2	133,700.0	311,850.0	-57.1
Residential	47,000	45,900	2.4	65,766.7	63,708.3	3.2
Nonresidential	17,800	21,600	-17.6	40,791.7	36,983.3	10.3
Public Works and Utilities	41,600	78,600	-47.1	27,125.0	211,158.3	-87.2
Total Permit Construction[2] (thous. of dol.):	58,152.4	76,798.2	-24.3	125,269.0	92,929.2	34.8
Residential	27,534.4	31,788.8	-13.4	66,258.5	54,817.3	20.9
Nonresidential	19,238.3	31,740.9	-39.4	44,600.9	26,751.0	66.7
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	11,379.7	13,268.5	-14.2	14,409.6	11,360.9	26.8
New Dwelling Units (no.)	577	694	-16.9	1,567.6	1,222.0	28.3
Employment[6]						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	734.6	692.5	6.1	721.0	691.0	4.3
Total Employed Persons	687.3	639.7	7.4	674.0	627.0	7.5
Unemployed Persons	47.3	52.8	-10.4	47.0	64.0	-26.5
Percent Total Labor Force	6.4	7.6	-15.8	6.5	9.3	-29.6
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	620.4	588.2	5.5	601.3	567.0	6.0
Manufacturing	96.0	90.3	6.3	94.1	85.5	10.1
Mining	11.9	14.6	-18.5	12.7	14.0	-8.7
Contract Construction	36.2	30.2	19.9	34.9	28.8	21.5
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.5	37.1	-1.6	36.4	36.0	1.3
Wholesale Trade	35.7	34.9	2.3	34.8	34.2	1.7
Retail Trade	114.2	106.7	7.0	106.1	99.3	6.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	30.4	28.7	5.9	29.8	28.0	6.2
Services[3]	126.2	115.8	9.0	121.2	112.5	7.7
Federal Government	37.4	36.3	3.0	37.4	37.1	0.8
State Government[4]	35.6	35.0	1.7	35.1	34.3	2.2
Local Government[4]	60.3	58.5	3.1	58.7	57.3	2.4
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	40.3[r]	40.6	-0.7	40.1	39.3	2.0
Mining	44.9	42.9	4.7	43.2	41.6	3.8
Contract Construction	37.2	35.3	5.4	38.2	37.3	2.2
Wholesale Trade	37.1	38.2	-2.9	37.0	37.7	-2.0
Retail Trade	29.3	30.0	-2.3	29.0	28.7	0.8
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	6,403.2	6,247.2	2.5	5,711.1	8,837.0	-35.4
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,325.8	1,902.8	22.2	2,074.5	1,793.0	15.7
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	58,804.0	57,407.1	2.4	115,220.0	93,644.3	23.0
Sales and Use Tax	2,784.0	3,383.7	-17.7	41,292.2	33,376.3	23.7
Motor Fuel Tax	6,274.7	8,570.0	-26.8	6,503.8	5,717.1	13.8
Individual Income Tax	33,517.5	29,750.2	12.7	34,661.0	30,580.3	13.3
Corporation Franchise Tax	-1,938.0	433.2	-547.4	3,696.6	2,997.7	23.3
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,137.5	1,178.9	-3.5	1,142.2	1,090.8	4.7
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,273.[illegible]	4,204.7	1.6	4,231.9	4,158.8	1.8
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	3,164.[illegible]	3,038.8	4.[illegible]	2,919.4	2,514.1	16.1
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	15,377.0	9,342.1	64.6	13,330.5	7,686.9	73.4
Coal (thous. short tons)	1,578	841	87.6	1,136.5	980.7	15.9
Copper (thous. metric tons) (last issue containing copper data)						
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	675,860	583,269	15.9	628,303.6	593,393.5	5.9
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	25,647	23,887	7.4	34,019.2	34,348.0	-1.0
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	482.5	278.7	73.1	385.1	317.7	21.2
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	227.2	220.6	3.0	914.3	945.4	-3.3
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	458,248	450,407	1.7	452,259.0	443,502.0	2.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	164,993	156,602	5.4	162,636.7	150,663.1	7.9
Electric Customers (residential)	432,583	411,907	5.0	426,211.8	405,428.3	5.1
Electric Customers (commercial)	41,976	39,126	7.3	41,524.8	38,700.6	7.3
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	419,278	407,908	2.8	411,670.2	402,446.3	2.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	524	520	0.8	526.1	536.0	-1.9

Utah Business Statistics

	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	50.5	47.3	6.8	49.0	46.1	6.3
Unemployment Rate	4.2	6.1	-31.1	4.7	7.1	-34.1
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	4,495.7	5,026.9	-10.6	11,689.3	10,197.7	14.6
New Dwelling Units (no.)	48	62	-22.6	185.5	164.0	13.1
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	460.7	425.10	8.4	330.4	317.0	4.2
Electric Customers (residential)	31,645	30,055	5.3	30,826.3	29,554.1	4.3
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,436	2,259	7.8	2,335.5	2,263.6	3.2
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	43,187	41,627	3.7	42,341.4	40,783.4	3.8
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	45	44	2.3	45.1	44.8	0.6
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	38,505	37,311	3.2	37,944.7	37,446.3	1.3
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	7,341	6,635	10.6	6,931.8	6,477.6	7.0
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	324.7	308.6	5.2	313.8	295.6	6.2
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.6	-7.6	6.2	8.7	-28.7
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	29,022.6	32,549.8	-10.8	63,818.1	41,909.4	52.3
New Dwelling Units (no.)	333	315	5.7	950.4	597.4	59.1
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	7,118.1	6,825.9	4.3	6,566.5	5,947.6	10.4
Electric Customers (residential)	219,630	203,858	7.7	216,205.4	200,509.2	7.8
Electric Customers (commercial)	18,218	15,984	14.0	17,941.4	15,788.1	13.6
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	202,728	196,087	3.4	198,688.3	192,431.8	3.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	236	239	-1.3	237.9	244.7	-2.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	214,495	210,393	1.9	211,980.5	207,695.3	2.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	108,146	103,130	4.9	107,301.8	98,889.6	8.5
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	72.2	67.5	7.0	68.3	64.3	6.3
Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.7	-11.7	6.9	9.4	-26.4
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	5,596.4	12,273.7	-54.4	13,242.2	10,731.3	23.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	33	44	-25.0	110.3	105.9	4.1
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	1,012.3	963.4	5.1	811.5	770.8	5.3
Electric Customers (residential)	47,824	46,734	2.3	47,223.6	45,789.5	3.1
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,591	5,348	4.5	5,540.8	5,264.9	5.2
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	58,531	57,035	2.6	57,399.8	55,927.9	2.6
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	67	63	6.3	65.8	66.0	-0.3
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	61,793	61,465	0.5	60,515.0	59,598.0	1.5
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	14,697	13,518	8.7	14,336.8	13,055.3	9.8
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	54.7	51.1	7.0	53.3	50.3	6.0
Unemployment Rate	6.8	9.4	-27.7	7.0	10.3	-32.6
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	8,511.9	6,639.3	28.2	11,445.7	8,208.7	39.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	32	45	-28.9	71.8	82.0	-12.4
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	746.9	731.4	2.1	579.3	552.9	4.8
Electric Customers (residential)	50,510	49,860	1.3	50,052.0	49,242.9	1.6
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,459	4,430	0.7	4,475.0	4,377.5	2.2
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	46,902	46,149	1.6	46,242.3	45,390.7	1.9
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	77	75	2.7	76.6	80.8	-5.2
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,765	44,408	0.8	44,524.1	43,396.7	2.6
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,272	9,977	3.0	10,196.3	9,665.6	5.5

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture, Utah: Utah Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies
Crude Oil: Area oil refineries
Natural Gas: Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining
Coal: Department of Energy
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Postal Receipts: Postmasters in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties

Footnotes:
[1] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
[2] Obtained from Utah Construction Report
[3] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
[4] Includes public schools and colleges institutions

[5] Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. Sales report for one month during each year includes total sales of two four-week periods. In 1984, this double-reporting occurred in the month of August.

[6] Labor force data (labor force, employment and unemployment rates) beginning with this issue reflects an in-depth rebenching of the data series. The revised data, it is felt, more accurately portray current and previous labor market conditions, especially during the recession to recovery period in late 1982 and early 1983. The major result of the revision is narrowing the gap between the Utah and U.S. unemployment rates. All 1983 numbers have been revised to properly reflect percent changes and 12-month average data.

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NATIONAL DATA

	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
U.S. Gross National Product[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil.)(qtly.)	3,764.2[r]	3,431.7	9.7	3,664.2	3,304.8	10.9
Total Personal Income[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil. of dol.)	3,113.6[r]	2,860.4	8.9	3,012.8	2,744.3	9.8
Industrial Production Indexes (seasonally adjusted)(1967=100)	165.0	156.2	5.6	163.3	147.6	10.7
Total Bus. Expend. for New Plants & Equip.[1] (bil.)(qtly.)	321.4[a]	284.0	13.2	307.6	269.3	14.2
Index of Leading Indicators (1967=100)	163.9	164.1	-0.1	165.7	156.2	6.1
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	315.5	303.5	4.0	311.1	298.4	4.3
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	297.2	286.5	3.7	295.1	284.4	3.8
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	341.2	327.4	4.2	336.5	323.1	4.1
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	315.8	306.3	3.1	311.7	298.4	4.4
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	388.5	366.2	6.1	379.5	357.3	6.2
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	418.9	418.0	0.2	423.6	419.3	1.0
Producer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	292.4	287.1	1.8	291.2	285.2	2.1
GNP Price Deflator (1972=100)(qtly.)	226.2[e]	218.2	3.7	223.4	215.3	3.8
Employment (seasonally adjusted):						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	114.5	112.1	2.1	113.6	111.5	1.8
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	106.3	102.9	3.3	105.0	100.8	4.2
Unemployment Rate	7.2	8.2	-12.2	7.5	9.6	-21.7
Construction:						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	13,950.3	13,517.9	3.2	17,530.5	16,104.1	8.9
Residential	5,773.4	6,595.7	-12.5	8,372.5	7,805.1	7.3
Nonresidential	5,583.0	4,743.1	17.7	6,130.0	5,178.0	18.4
Non-Building	2,593.9	2,179.1	19.0	3,028.0	3,141.9	-3.6
New Dwelling Units (no.)	98,009	123,946	-20.9	144,990.8	143,937.7	0.7
Interest Rates:						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	8.16	8.96	-8.9	9.6	8.6	11.2
Long Term (30-year Treasury Bond yields)	11.21	11.44	-2.0	12.0	10.9	10.0
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	11.06	11.00	0.5	12.0	10.8	11.6
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	12.05	11.94	0.9	11.9	12.2	-2.7

[p]Preliminary [r]Revised na - Not available [a]Anticipated [ra]Revised Anticipated

FOOTNOTES:

[1] The series based wholly or in part on national income and product account (NIPA) data have been revised by the Bureau of Economic Analysis for the period 1981 to date to reflect the incorporation of new source data. Further information concerning these revisions may be obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Wealth Division.

[2] Missing Series 36 and 111.

Sources:

Business Conditions Digest, U.S. Department of Commerce: U.S. Gross National Product, Total National Personal Income, Industrial Production Indexes, Total Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment, Index of Leading Indicators, GNP Price Deflator, National Employment Data, Interest Rates.

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Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Department of Labor: Producer Price Indexes.

Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce: New Home Mortgage Rates.

Utah Labor Market Report, Utah Department of Employment Security: Consumer Price Indexes (data from Bureau of Labor Statistics).

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The Changing Conditions of the Salt Lake County Apartment Market

By *James A. Wood*, Research Analyst

The Salt Lake County apartment market has for years been characterized as a "landlord's" market; demand was pumped up by a record number of baby boomers forming new households, while the supply was held in check by a modest level of apartment construction. But in the last two years the market has changed, a dramatic change as new apartment construction and shifting demographic patterns have combined to create a "renter's market." What are the characteristics of this "renter's market" and what are the short-term and long-term implications for developers, landlords and renters?

Changing Characteristics of Rental Housing

The most obvious cause for the swift shift in market characteristics has been the record level of new apartment construction in the past several months. Five thousand apartment units have reached the market in the last two years and there are another 6,000 units under construction and due for completion in 1985. This burst of building activity will have long-term consequences beyond just the obvious increase in the supply of rental units; and these consequences will affect the structure of the market as well as the number and type of apartment units required to meet rental housing needs of Salt Lake County.

New Apartment Construction

Two years ago market conditions along with accelerated tax advantages and declining interest rates combined to create powerful incentives for investing in rental housing. Consequently 2,500 to 3,000 new rental units were completed in both 1983 and 1984. Market conditions have moved from low to high risk as vacancy rates for some apartment projects have risen above 10 percent, and absorption rates have dropped to 10-15 units a month for some new apartment projects. Despite the rising risk developers continue to develop new projects, which will lead to even higher vacancy rates and longer absorption rates.

Market conditions could deteriorate even further if many of the proposed projects are built. There are over 6,000 units in proposed projects and several hundred will likely be built in the next 12 months. These proposed units plus those already under construction could push the total of new apartment units completed in 1985 to over 8,000 units, nearly three times as high as the previous peak year of 1977. Higher vacancy rates and longer absorption rates therefore will be unavoidable for the next several months, or longer.

The possibility of significant overbuilding becomes obvious by comparing the supply of new apartment units to the potential demand for apartments. The completion of over 8,000 apartment units in 1985 will overwhelm the demand for apartments in Salt Lake County, which is estimated to be only 2,500 units annually. The market may be overbuilt by more than 6,000 units in 1985.

Composition of Rental Units

Besides higher vacancy rates and longer absorption rates, the boom in apartment construction is also changing the composition of apartment units. Historically, duplexes, tri-plexes, and four-plexes have comprised between 10 and 20 percent of total residential construction activity. However, in the past two years their share of the market has dropped substantially. In 1984 duplexes, tri-plexes, and four-plexes accounted for only 4 percent of the county's residential construction activity while large apartment projects (more than 100 units) have come to dominate the market.

The market share of detached single-family housing, another important source of rental housing, is also declining. There were 15,021 single-family homes occupied by renters in 1970 and by 1980 this number had declined to 14,287. Detached single-family homes as a percent of total rental units in Salt Lake County dropped from 32 percent in 1970 to 22 percent in 1980. Supplying rental housing from previously owned housing has become less feasible as the sales price and interest rates have increased, and it is likely the relative importance of single-family housing as a source of rental housing will continue to decline.

The shift in the rental market from single-family homes, duplexes, tri-plexes, and four-plexes to large apartment projects will have long-term consequences for certain market segments, primarily families with children. These types of rental units have traditionally provided rental housing for families but the concentration of construction activity in large apartment projects designed as "adult communities" raises some concern about availability and affordability of rental housing for families with children. Data from the 1980 census shows that 22 percent of all renters in Salt Lake County are families with incomes below $20,000 and at least one child.

Rental Rates and Affordability

Availability will probably not be as critical as affordability since there are several hundred two-bedroom units under construction that are designed for families with children, but these units will be priced between $400 and $475 a month; most low-to-moderate income families cannot afford $400 a month for housing.

Although high rents for new apartments minimize any direct housing benefits of the apartment boom for many renters, the low-to-moderate income renter will realize some indirect benefits from the stable or lower rents created by the oversupply of apartment units. A survey of several large apartment projects built prior to 1984 shows that in the past 12 months the average rental rates for one- and two-bedroom units have actually declined. The increased market competition among large apartment projects will also exert downward pressure on the rental rates for other types of rental properties, e.g., duplexes, tri-plexes, etc. (Table 1).

Oftentimes, in overbuilt apartment markets, rental rates are effectively reduced by rental concessions. Six months ago rent concessions typically included spa memberships or microwave ovens; but as market competition has increased, concessions have escalated, in some cases, to a month's free rent and a color T.V. unit. A likely corollary of rental concessions is higher tenant turnover, as renters move from one apartment project to another taking advantage of gifts and rent reductions.

Quality and Size of New Rental Units

The boom in apartment construction has not only stabilized rents but it has also improved the quality of rental housing. Between 1983 and 1985, 13,000 to 14,000 new units will be added to the inventory of rental units, and most of these units are located in apartment projects that include amenities such as a swimming pool, tennis courts, clubhouse, cable T.V., etc. The renter now has a wide choice of high quality units but these high quality units have higher rents, particularly on a square-foot basis.

In order to achieve higher rents per square foot, developers have reduced the size of new apartment units rather than increase the monthly rental rate. Consequently the average one-bedroom unit in an

Table 1
Percent Distribution by Type of Construction in Salt Lake County

Year	Duplex	Tri-/Four-Plex	Five Units or Larger[a]	Single Family
1977	11.3	7.5	13.5	67.7
1978	9.7	5.0	13.0	72.3
1979	5.9	4.5	17.1	72.5
1980	6.8	2.3	20.9	70.0
1981	6.3	2.5	12.3	78.9
1982	7.4	2.2	19.7	70.7
1983	3.0	2.3	32.2	62.5
1984	2.2	1.8	65.0	31.0

[a] Five or more units per building.

Source: *Utah Construction Report*

existing apartment project (built prior to 1984) rents for 47 cents per square foot compared to 55 cents per square foot in a new project. The monthly rental rate, however, is the same $335 per month for both new and existing apartment projects. The higher per square-foot rent is a result of the average square footage dropping from 710 square feet in existing apartment projects to 605 square feet in new apartment projects. The average rent for two-bedroom units has increased from 40 cents per square foot to 45 cents per square foot as the average size dropped from 970 square feet in existing apartment projects to 910 square feet in new apartment projects.

Structure of the Market

An important characteristic of apartment development in the past two years has been the increased presence of out-of-state developers which has changed the structure of the rental market. Prior to 1983 two builders dominated development of large apartment complexes, and the remainder of the market was spread among several smaller builders developing duplexes to 50-unit projects. Now nearly half of all apartments under construction and over 70 percent of proposed units in Salt Lake County are being built by out-of-state developers. The remaining projects, although built by local developers, are often financed by out-of-state real estate syndicates. Ownership of new units has been dominated by out-of-state investment groups or developers, including four of the top ten rental housing builders in the country, A.G. Spanos Construction, Inc., (California); Gene Branscome Investments, (Texas); Paragon Group, Inc., (Texas); and Robertson Homes, (California). Local ownership of new apartments has become the exception.

The entry into the market by these large out-of-state developers with sophisticated marketing programs has increased competition for existing projects. Large scale advertising campaigns, rent reductions, rent concessions, and well-trained management personnel are standard marketing features for these out-of-state developers; therefore, local landlords and developers will have to adopt similar marketing strategies to prevent higher vacancy rates.

Demographics and Changing Demand Characteristics

Coincident with these changing supply characteristics are some less dramatic but nevertheless fundamental changes in the characteristics of demand for rental housing. Demand is determined by demographics, and shifting demographic patterns means fewer young households. In the 1970s people between the ages of 15-34, the prime age for setting up a household, flooded into the housing market buying homes and renting apartments. The annual growth rate in new household formations for this critical age group was an extraordinary 6.75 percent, a growth rate almost entirely explained by the demographics of the baby boom. But the aging of the population has pushed the bulk of the baby boom generation beyond 30 years old. Consequently the apartment market faces a shrinking demand from the 15-34 year age group. Population projections for Salt Lake County indicate that between 1980 and 1990 the annual growth in new household formations for this age group will fall below 2 percent, about one-third the rate of growth of the 1970s.

The annual growth rate for new households is not only declining for the 15-34 year age group, but the growth rate for all new households in Salt Lake County, regardless of the age of the head of household, is projected to drop from 5.75 percent for the 1970s to 3.2 percent during the 1980s. Fewer households, particularly young households, will affect the demand for apartments as well as change the characteristics of renters.

An annual growth rate in households of 3.2 percent will add 7,200 to 7,500 new households to Salt Lake County. National figures show that about 30 percent of all new households rent. Assuming this relationship applies to Salt Lake County the annual demand for apartments in the county will be approximately 2,400 to 2,500. Since the new households will be composed of fewer young households, the demand for rental housing may fall below 2,500 units a year unless a greater number of older households rent.

It is very probably that in the future the average age of renting households will be older. Older households that rent are more likely to be composed of a growing percentage of low-to-moderate income households that are "captives" of the rental market. Census data show that low-to-moderate income households are concentrated in the rental sector and the median income gap between owners and renters is widening. Nationally, in 1970 renters' median income was 65 percent of owner-occupants' median income, and by 1981 it had dropped to 52 percent. Although there are no 1970 data available on median income of renters in Salt Lake County, the 1980 census data show that the median income of renters in the county was 52.8 percent of the median income of owner-occupants ($11,534 for renters compared to $21,809 for owner-occupants).

As rental households come to make up a greater portion of the county's low-to-moderate income households, it will become more difficult for landlords to raise rents without risking higher turnover and vacancy rates. The declining potential for rental increases will lead to a further deterioration of cash flow for most apartment projects as tax shelter opportunities become the major incentive for building new apartments. In fact, some new projects now are proceeding almost entirely on the basis of their tax shelter opportunities. Many of these projects have been financed with a greater use of equity capital through syndicates and limited partnerships to provide adequate profit margins in an era of negative cash flow, i.e., the investment in new apartment projects have been justified on the basis of tax shelter opportunities. But what about the older apartment projects that have relied on cash flow for the return on investment rather than tax shelter opportunities? This segment of the market is dominated by "mom and pop" operations characterized by ownership of only a few generally older rental units with limited amenities. For the next few years the cash flow on these type of units may very well decline as vacancy rates rise and rental rates remain sluggish. For many of these landlords the cash flow on their rental units is an important source of personal income and often represents their retirement income. For this group tax shelter opportunities will not offset the loss in cash flow and as cash flow erodes it will become more difficult to maintain, repair, and upgrade these units — thus further weakening their competitive position in the apartment market.

Conclusion

The Salt Lake County apartment market is now a "renter's market" characterized by an oversupply of rental units, stable or declining rental rates, rising vacancy rates, and rental concessions. These conditions will mean lower rents for many renters but not all renters. Low income households, particularly families that are "captives" of the rental market, will not participate fully in the benefits of the "renter's market" since the boom in apartment construction has been concentrated in units renting for $335 or more; low income families cannot afford these rates.

The changing characteristics of the market will also affect landlords and developers of rental property. Stable or declining rental rates will reduce the cash flow for many apartments. This is particularly critical for those landlords classified as the "mom and pop" operations. They depend on cash flow to generate the funds necessary to maintain and rehabilitate their rental units; reduced cash flow means deteriorating and less competitive units.

Beyond the "mom and pop" operations the competition created by the entry into the market of large national builders of rental housing will force changes in marketing strategies on local developers of large apartment complexes. Combined with the increased competition and aggressive marketing strategies will be shifting demographic patterns which will lead to slower growth in the demand for rental housing and a market comprised of older households.

1990 Census Planning Conference

July 9, 1985, 8:30 a.m. Room 426 State Capitol. For registration and copy of issues paper, please call the State Data Center, 533-5242.

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA

	Jan. 1985	Jan. 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	na	15,591	na	na	14,738.8	na
New Corporations (no.)	517	525	-1.5	472.6	490.9	-3.7
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	na	5,676	na	na	5,405.1	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	61.30	58.30	5.1	60.5	55.9	8.3
Lambs (cwt)	59.00	54.80	7.7	57.4	51.7	10.9
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	13.50	13.40	0.7	12.9	12.9	0.1
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)(mid-month price)	75.00	81.00	-7.4	78.3	79.5	-1.5
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	32,695	25,086	30.3	29,358.6	24,361.8	20.5
Construction						
Total Construction[1] (thous. of dol.):	69,300	100,700	-31.2	131,483.3	315,300.0	-58.3
Residential	35,600	44,800	-20.5	64,425.0	64,933.3	-0.8
Nonresidential	26,100	37,600	-30.6	38,783.3	38,208.3	1.5
Public Works and Utilities	7,500	18,300	-59.0	26,225.0	212,158.3	-87.6
Total Permit Construction[2] (thous. of dol.):	75,594.2	64,771.8	16.7	126,170.8	94,617.2	33.3
Residential	31,617.9	33,766.5	-6.4	66,079.4	55,255.9	19.6
Nonresidential	35,273.6	22,211.2	58.8	45,689.5	27,843.9	64.1
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	8,702.7	8,794.1	-1.0	14,402.0	11,517.3	25.0
New Dwelling Units (no.)	692	920	-24.8	1,548.6	1,241.6	24.7
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	742.0r	695.0	6.8	724.9	[illegible]	4.7
Total Employed Persons	686.6r	637.6	7.7	678.1	629.9	7.7
Unemployed Persons	55.4r	57.4	-3.5	46.9	62.7	-25.3
Percent Total Labor Force	7.5	8.3	-9.6	6.5	9.1	-28.7
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	610.7	576.3	6.0	604.1	569.1	6.2
Manufacturing	95.3	89.3	6.7	94.6	86.2	9.8
Mining	11.2	14.2	-21.1	12.5	13.9	-10.3
Contract Construction	33.2	27.0	23.0	35.5	29.1	22.0
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.2	36.3	-0.3	36.4	36.1	1.0
Wholesale Trade	35.1	33.6	4.5	34.9	34.2	2.0
Retail Trade	109.0	101.1	7.8	106.8	99.7	7.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	30.6	28.6	7.0	30.0	28.1	6.4
Services[3]	126.8	116.2	9.1	122.1	113.0	8.1
Federal Government	37.8	36.4	3.8	37.5	37.1	1.2
State Government[4]	35.8	35.1	2.0	35.1	34.4	2.3
Local Government[4]	59.8	58.4	2.4	58.8	57.5	2.3
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	39.4	40.7	-3.2	40.0	39.5	1.3
Mining	43.8	43.8	0.0	43.2	41.8	3.6
Contract Construction	36.8	37.9	-2.9	38.1	37.2	2.4
Wholesale Trade	35.2	36.4	-3.3	36.9	37.6	-2.0
Retail Trade	27.8	28.5	-2.5	28.9	28.8	0.6
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	10,065.2r	8,386.6	20.0	5,851.0	8,421.9	-30.5
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,358.8	1,896.9	24.4	2,113.0	1,808.2	16.9
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	44,887.9	44,404.6	1.1	115,260.3	93,747.4	22.9
Sales and Use Tax	13,026.2	8,624.5	51.0	41,659.0	33,224.4	25.4
Motor Fuel Tax	2,414.2	2,596.5	-7.0	6,488.6	5,488.3	18.2
Individual Income Tax	17,049.0	19,100.6	-10.7	34,490.0	30,796.3	12.0
Corporation Franchise Tax	1,712.1	1,353.3	26.5	3,726.5	3,026.6	23.1
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	na	1,255.8	na	na	1,101.9	na
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,083.2	4,048.4	0.9	4,234.8	4,153.4	2.0
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	na	3,074.1	na	na	2,580.2	na
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	15,272.6	na	na	8,232.8	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	751	1,081	-30.5	1,109.0	978.3	13.4
Copper (thous. metric tons) (last issue containing copper data)						
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	686,032	570,717	20.2	637,913.2	594,527.8	7.3
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	24,178	25,616	-5.6	33,899.3	34,277.8	-1.1
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	35.9	62.1	-42.2	383.0	322.3	18.8
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	258.8	194.9	32.8	919.6	938.8	-2.0
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	459,765	451,624	1.8	452,937.4	444,310.0	1.9
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	165,216	157,712	4.8	163,262.0	151,636.2	7.7
Electric Customers (residential)	436,584	426,719	2.3	427,033.8	407,209.8	4.9
Electric Customers (commercial)	42,187	41,254	2.3	41,602.6	38,932.8	6.9
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	423,736	412,257	2.8	412,626.8	403,318.9	2.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	522	521	0.2	526.2	534.0	-1.5

Utah Business Statistics

	Jan. 1985	Jan. 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	49.6	46.5	6.7	49.2	46.3	6.4
Unemployment Rate	5.0^{r}	6.5	-23.1	4.6	7.0	-34.9
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	6,760.0	4,263.1	58.6	11,897.4	9,981.6	19.2
New Dwelling Units (no.)	81	66	22.7	186.8	162.5	14.9
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	291.0	306.6	-5.1	329.1	320.4	2.7
Electric Customers (residential)	32,096	30,333	5.8	30,973.3	29,635.6	4.5
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,400	2,304	4.2	2,343.5	2,267.1	3.4
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	43,738	42,252	3.5	42,465.3	40,918.4	3.8
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	46	44	4.5	45.3	44.7	1.3
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	38,646	37,446	3.2	38,044.7	37,479.2	1.5
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	7,400	6,620	11.8	6,996.8	6,503.3	7.6
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	319.1	301.3	5.9	315.3	296.7	6.2
Unemployment Rate	6.9^{r}	7.5	-8.0	6.2	8.5	-27.4
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	42,087.8	40,994.6	2.7	63,909.2	43,771.5	46.0
New Dwelling Units (no.)	281	654	-57.0	919.3	619.3	48.4
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	5,722.0	6,213.2	-7.9	6,525.6	6,007.7	8.6
Electric Customers (residential)	221,285	215,165	2.8	216,715.4	201,775.8	7.4
Electric Customers (commercial)	18,328	17,754	3.2	17,989.3	15,955.7	12.7
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	205,076	198,526	3.3	199,234.1	192,918.7	3.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	238	238	0.0	237.9	243.8	-2.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	215,168	211,074	1.9	212,321.7	208,084.3	2.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	108,196	104,224	3.8	107,632.8	99,599.5	8.1
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	70.2	65.3	7.5	68.7	64.5	6.6
Unemployment Rate	7.8^{r}	9.1	-14.3	6.8	9.2	-26.0
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	5,588.4	3,178.0	75.8	13,443.1	10,595.7	26.9
New Dwelling Units (no.)	40	56	-28.6	108.9	105.2	3.6
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	715.2	673.0	6.3	815.0	771.2	5.7
Electric Customers (residential)	49,201	49,099	0.2	47,232.1	46,023.6	2.6
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,645	5,646	.0	5,540.8	5,304.3	4.5
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	59,194	57,585	2.8	57,533.8	56,049.5	2.6
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	65	63	3.2	66.0	65.8	0.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	61,957	61,502	0.7	60,552.9	59,718.3	1.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	14,727	13,514	9.0	14,437.9	13,128.5	10.0
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	54.9	51.2	7.2	53.6	50.4	6.3
Unemployment Rate	7.4^{r}	9.8	-24.5	6.8	10.1	-33.4
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	4,160.2	5,530.6	-24.8	11,331.5	8,340.6	35.9
New Dwelling Units (no.)	46	40	15.0	72.3	81.8	-11.6
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	471.9	491.7	-4.0	577.6	552.4	4.6
Electric Customers (residential)	50,469	50,006	0.9	50,090.6	49,310.3	1.6
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,496	4,419	1.7	4,481.4	4,381.9	2.3
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	47,150	46,364	1.7	46,307.8	45,472.8	1.8
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	74	75	-1.3	76.5	80.1	-4.5
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,839	44,485	0.8	44,553.6	43,505.8	2.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,287	10,058	2.3	10,215.3	9,715.4	5.1

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture, Utah: Utah Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies
Crude Oil: Area oil refineries
Natural Gas: Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining
Coal: Department of Energy
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Postal Receipts: Postmasters in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties

Footnotes:

[1] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics

[2] Obtained from Utah Construction Report

[3] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions

[4] Includes public schools and colleges institutions

[5] Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. Sales report for one month during each year includes total sales of two four-week periods. In 1984, this double-reporting occurred in the month of August.

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NATIONAL DATA

	Jan. 1985	Jan. 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
U.S. Gross National Product[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil.)(qtly.)	na	3,553.3	na	na	3,336.4	na
Total Personal Income[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil. of dol.)	3,130.1	2,897.4	8.0	3,032.2	2,764.1	9.7
Industrial Production Indexes (seasonally adjusted)(1967=100)	166.6	158.5	5.1	164.0	149.3	9.8
Total Bus. Expend. for New Plants & Equip.[1] (bil.)(qtly.)	337.9[a]	293.2	15.2	311.3	271.9	14.5
Index of Leading Indicators[2] (1967=100)	166.7	164.5	1.3	165.9	157.8	5.1
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	316.1	305.2	3.6	312.0	299.4	4.2
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	299.3	291.6	2.6	295.7	285.3	3.7
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	342.0	329.2	3.9	337.6	324.0	4.2
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	314.7	306.0	2.8	312.4	299.5	4.3
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	391.1	369.5	5.8	381.3	359.1	6.2
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	414.5	416.7	-0.5	423.4	419.5	0.9
Producer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	292.7	289.5	1.1	291.4	285.6	2.0
GNP Price Deflator (1972=100)(qtly.)	na	220.6	na	na	216.0	na
Employment (seasonally adjusted):						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	114.9	112.2	2.4	113.8	111.6	1.9
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	106.4	103.2	3.1	105.3	101.2	4.1
Unemployment Rate	7.4	8.0	-7.5	7.5	9.4	-20.6
Construction:						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	14,810.2	14,023.0	5.6	17,671.0	16,326.2	8.2
Residential	6,353.8	6,809.3	-6.7	8,390.9	7,949.2	5.6
Nonresidential	5,528.1	5,295.4	4.4	6,163.3	5,256.9	17.2
Non-Building	2,928.3	1,918.3	52.7	3,116.8	3,141.1	-0.8
New Dwelling Units (no.)	109,583	126,947	-13.7	144,758.7	146,533.3	-1.2
Interest Rates:						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	7.76	8.93	-13.1	9.5	8.7	8.8
Long Term (30-year Treasury Bond yields)	11.15	11.29	-1.2	12.0	11.0	9.1
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	10.61	11.00	-3.5	12.0	10.8	11.4
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	11.76	11.80	-0.3	11.9	12.1	-1.9

[p]Preliminary   [r]Revised   na - Not available   [a]Anticipated   [ra]Revised Anticipated   [e]Expected   [f]Forecasted

FOOTNOTES:

[1] The series based wholly or in part on national income and product account (NIPA) data have been revised by the Bureau of Economic Analysis for the period 1981 to date to reflect the incorporation of new source data. Further information concerning these revisions may be obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Wealth Division.

[2] Missing Series 36.

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Selected Business Statistics-Utah Counties

1984 – A GOOD YEAR FOR MOST OF UTAH

By *Ronda Brinkerhoff*, Research Analyst

Utah and six of her 29 counties – Davis, Iron, Salt Lake, Utah, Tooele and Washington, showed positive growth (percentage increases) in all of the 17 business activity indicators used to assess the state's economic health in 1984 as compared with the previous year.

Considered to be the best available "yardsticks" for measuring an area's economic condition, the 17 indicators fall into six major categories: Population, Labor Market and Income Data, Tax Data, Construction Activity, and two miscellaneous items – New Car and Truck Registrations and "In Lieu of Tax" Payments made to states under provisions of Federal Public Law 94-565.

At-a-glance population changes and ratings of counties in six other areas of economic activity are shown in Summary Table 1. Changes in non-agricultural employment and gross taxable sales are graphically displayed in Figures 1 and 2, and detail tables for each county and the state as a whole present statistics for the four-year period 1981 through 1984.

Employment and Wages

Throughout most of the state, employment and wages were both up last year, with Millard County showing an increase in jobs of 40.9 percent (following a 43.3 percent increase in 1983 over 1982). The same county registered the largest increase in monthly non-agricultural wages for both years – 17.1 percent in 1984 over 1983, and 32.2 percent in 1983 over the 1982 figure. Construction of the large Intermountain Power plant near Delta, along with housing construction – much of it for IPP workers – accounts for most of the increased business activity in Millard County during the past two years. As construction of the facility winds down during 1985, the area is expected to revert to a continued, but much slower, growth pattern.

This issue of *Utah Economic and Business Review* continues a series of business statistics for Utah Counties which, except for the years 1965 through 1968, has run continuously since 1960.

While the earliest editions presented statistics for only two years, the format was changed in 1969 to include a four-year historical comparison for 12 items. Beginning with the March 1977 edition, five additional items of statistical information were added.

Summary Table 1
1984 Population and Six Other Economic Indicators
Percent Change by County
1983-1984

	Population		Average Monthly Non-agricultural Employment	Average Monthly Non-agricultural Wage	Property Taxes Charged	Gross Taxable Sales	Number of New Dwelling Units	Value of Total Construction
	1984 Estimates	Percent Change 1983-84						
Beaver	5,100	3.0	12.6	3.3	7.7	52.5	−60.7	−40.0
Box Elder	35,500	1.1	6.4	6.0	3.0	20.6	37.3	−9.7
Cache	65,000	1.4	4.5	4.8	4.9	12.2	−30.2	−15.0
Carbon	23,400	−3.7	−.9	2.4	4.5	−8.9	−91.0	−66.8
Daggett	750	0.0	−1.2	−2.9	2.6	−39.6	−92.3	−97.6
Davis	165,000	2.5	6.0	3.3	11.9	16.0	13.1	14.6
Duchesne	14,600	2.1	1.8	6.5	7.5	14.0	−21.1	−7.2
Emery	12,400	−4.6	−12.1	−2.0	2.3	−5.1	−44.8	11.0
Garfield	3,950	1.3	−3.4	−4.0	−5.5	4.4	30.0	25.7
Grand	7,600	−3.8	−4.3	0.0	7.0	−9.6	15.4	−43.2
Iron	19,000	1.6	5.5	5.6	7.8	25.6	22.5	122.2
Juab	6,050	3.4	1.8	2.8	11.4	29.4	188.9	.1
Kane	4,500	3.4	7.2	5.3	12.5	13.5	−78.4	−63.0
Millard	13,500	19.5	40.9	17.1	−1.7	165.6	30.0	43.4
Morgan	5,300	1.0	4.2	−.2	.8	43.5	−72.1	−65.1
Piute	1,500	3.4	−4.0	10.5	−11.8	−27.0	A	A
Rich	2,150	−6.5	0.0	3.5	−1.8	20.3	−77.8	−31.9
Salt Lake	675,000	1.7	6.0	4.0	10.7	13.9	59.3	50.6
San Juan	12,600	−2.3	2.5	−4.1	−5.8	6.2	−6.3	40.3
Sanpete	16,800	.6	4.1	12.9	5.4	10.8	−17.4	−59.9
Sevier	15,900	1.3	6.4	7.5	7.3	3.5	−9.8	−30.5
Summit	12,000	2.6	18.6	2.7	32.7	24.4	−8.8	15.5
Tooele	28,100	3.3	4.7	10.6	7.2	11.2	85.0	138.3
Uintah	24,200	−3.6	5.2	6.9	17.5	.3	−54.6	99.3
Utah	245,000	2.1	5.8	4.9	8.6	13.3	4.1	23.4
Wasatch	9,200	1.7	3.1	1.4	13.2	9.4	−23.4	.4
Washington	32,300	5.9	14.5	3.9	11.9	22.8	39.7	55.6
Wayne	2,100	−2.3	.5	−5.3	8.2	11.0	166.7	222.3
Weber	154,500	.7	6.6	4.6	4.7	13.8	−12.4	39.4
State Totals	1,613,000	1.6	6.0	4.2	9.5	14.4	28.4	34.0

A: Increase from zero.

For the state as a whole, employment was up 6.0 percent and wages up 4.2 percent in 1984. At the end of the spectrum, while jobs showed small increases in both San Juan and Wayne Counties, workers in these areas experienced decreases in monthly wage rates of 4.1 and 5.3 percent, respectively.

Construction

Construction activity was up for the state as a whole, but more than half (16) of the counties showed decreases in homebuilding, and 12 registered decreases – ranging from –7.2 percent in Duchesne County to –97.6 percent in Daggett County – in value of total construction for the year. Greatest percentage growth in construction for the year was in Wayne County, where the number of new dwelling units rose by 166.7 percent and value of total construction was up 222.3 percent.

At the other end of the scale, in Kane County homebuilding increased by 188.0 percent, but value of total construction showed a barely perceptible increase of only .1 percent. Healthy gains were made in Iron County, where new nonresidential construction was up by 354.1 percent and value of total construction rose 122.2 percent, due primarily to the building of a new special events center at Southern Utah State College in Cedar City.

Taxes and Taxable Sales

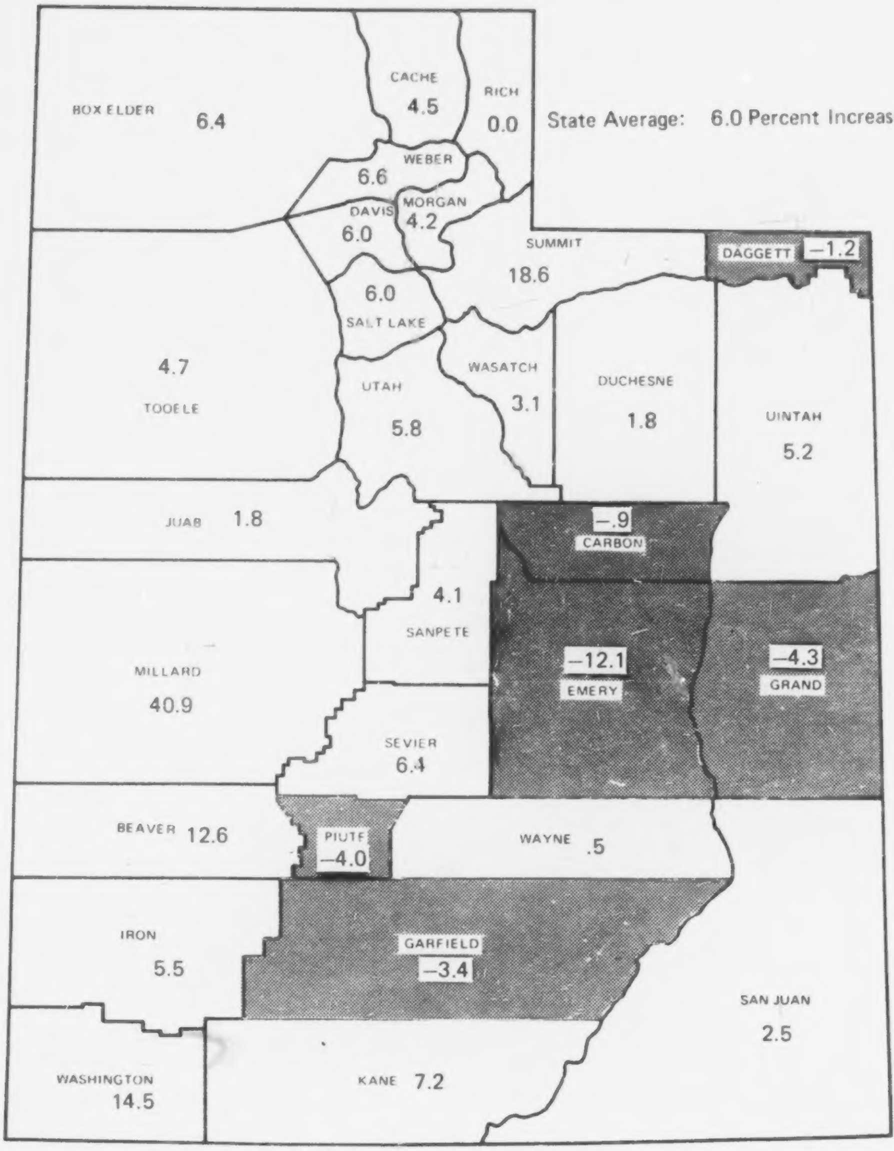
On the state level, total assessed valuation for property tax purposes rose 14 percent, reaching a dollar value of $8.2 billion, compared to $7.2 billion for 1983. Correspondingly, property taxes charged throughout the state rose by 9.5 percent to a record $586.3 million. In only five counties did assessed value and property tax charges show declines from 1983 levels.

Gross taxable sales, a good indicator not only of how residents are spending their disposable income but also a reflection of tourist activity in the area, increased by 14.4 percent statewide in 1984 over 1983. This compares with an increase of only 1.6 percent for 1983 over 1982.

Millard County was 1984's "winner" in this category, registering a weighty increase of 165.6 percent over 1983, and adjacent Beaver County showed a very healthy 52.5 percent increase (after a 9.0 percent decrease in 1983 as compared with 1982). The 1984 increases in both Millard and Beaver Counties were due primarily to the construction and power line laying activity at the Intermountain Power Project near Delta; however, a part of the Beaver increase is attributable to construction during mid-1984 of the Roosevelt Hot Springs Geothermal Power Plant near Milford. (A building permit was not required for this project, thus it did not impact on the construction activity figures for Beaver County last year.)

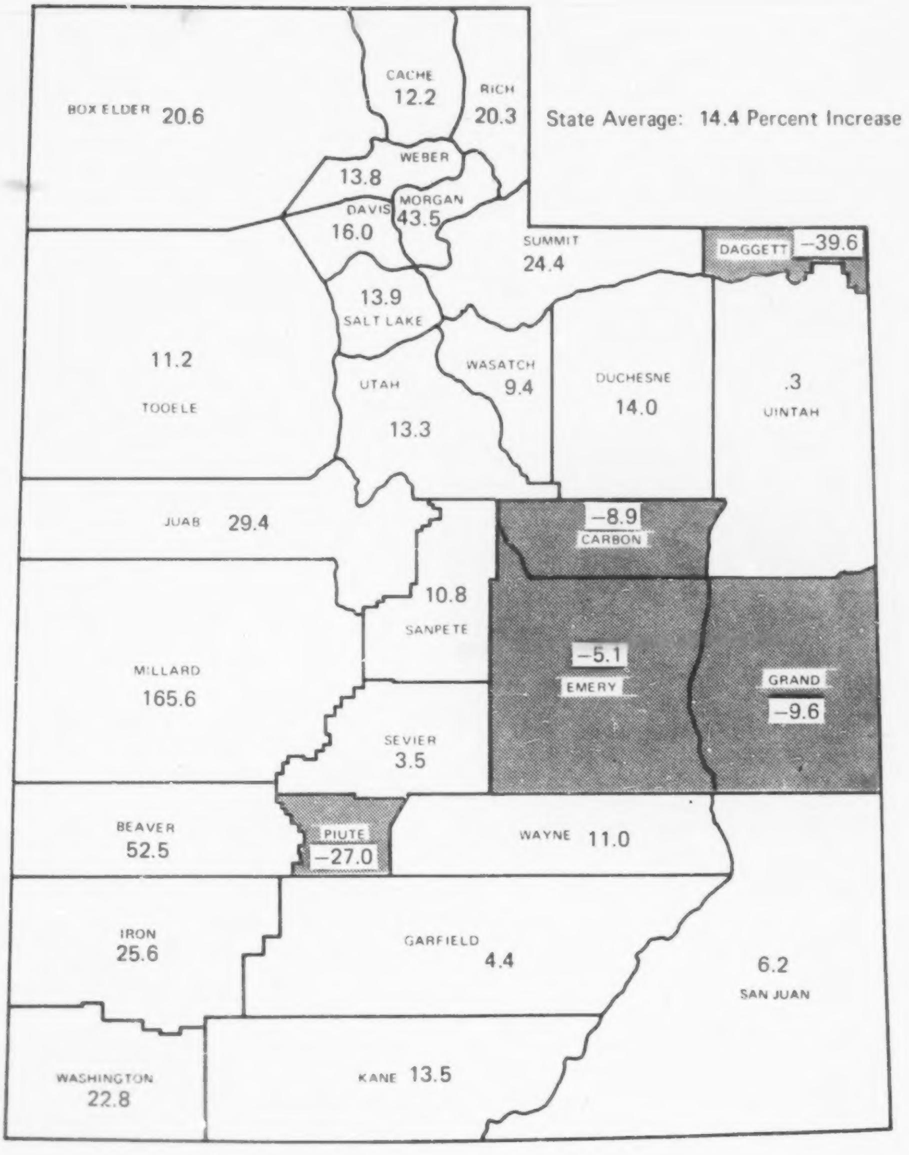
Only five Utah counties showed decreases in gross taxable sales during 1984 from 1983, compared with 12 counties registering decreases the previous year. Most significant decreases in 1984 were the –39.6 percent experienced in Daggett County, and the –27.0 percent registered in Piute County.

Figure 1
Average Non-agricultural Employment
Percent Change, 1983-1984


BOX ELDER 6.4
CACHE 4.5
RICH 0.0
WEBER 6.6
DAVIS 6.0
MORGAN 4.2
SUMMIT 18.6
DAGGETT −1.2
6.0 SALT LAKE
4.7 TOOELE
UTAH 5.8
WASATCH 3.1
DUCHESNE 1.8
UINTAH 5.2
JUAB 1.8
−.9 CARBON
4.1 SANPETE
MILLARD 40.9
−12.1 EMERY
−4.3 GRAND
SEVIER 6.4
BEAVER 12.6
PIUTE −4.0
WAYNE .5
IRON 5.5
GARFIELD −3.4
SAN JUAN 2.5
WASHINGTON 14.5
KANE 7.2

State Average: 6.0 Percent Increase

Figure 2
Gross Taxable Sales
Percent Change, 1983-1984


BOX ELDER 20.6
CACHE 12.2
RICH 20.3
State Average: 14.4 Percent Increase
WEBER 13.8
DAVIS 16.0
MORGAN 43.5
SUMMIT 24.4
DAGGETT -39.6
13.9 SALT LAKE
11.2 TOOELE
UTAH 13.3
WASATCH 9.4
DUCHESNE 14.0
.3 UINTAH
JUAB 29.4
-8.9 CARBON
10.8 SANPETE
MILLARD 165.6
-5.1 EMERY
GRAND -9.6
SEVIER 3.5
BEAVER 52.5
PIUTE -27.0
WAYNE 11.0
IRON 25.6
GARFIELD 4.4
6.2 SAN JUAN
WASHINGTON 22.8
KANE 13.5

Selected Business Statistics for Utah Counties

	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change 1983-1984
Beaver					
Population	4,600	4,750	4,950	5,100	3.0
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	1,847^R	1,851^R	2,107^R	2,215	5.1
Average nonagricultural employment	1,073	1,031	1,164	1,311	12.6
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	944	946	1,221^R	1,261	3.3
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	12,200	11,701	17,055	19,800	16.1
Total personal income ($ thousands)	30,600	29,700^R	33,700^P	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	6,791	6,239^R	6,830^P	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	18,373	20,211	23,219	28,468	22.6
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	1,109	1,274	1,460	1,572	7.7
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	21,725	23,054	20,986	32,006	52.5
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	160	169	154	257	66.9
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	142	26	28	11	–60.7
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	4,273	1,058	1,252	455	–63.7
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	693	93	984	1,096	11.4
Value total construction ($ thousands)	5,592	1,635	2,678	1,608	–40.0
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	130	97	153	159	3.9
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	213	198	203	234	15.3
Box Elder					
Population	34,100	34,900	35,100	35,500	1.1
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	17,525^R	17,732^R	18,150^R	18,987	4.6
Average nonagricultural employment	12,056	11,779	12,247^R	13,035	6.4
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,343	1,491	1,623^R	1,721	6.0
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	194,300	210,717	238,476^R	269,200	12.9
Total personal income ($ thousands)	308,900	305,400^R	323,600^P	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	8,981	8,676^R	9,015^P	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	152,558	171,105	175,938	193,772	10.1
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	8,008	8,910	9,412	9,697	3.0
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	163,680	185,244	161,404	194,697	20.6
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	1,203	1,355	1,180	1,793	51.9
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	242	190	158	217	37.3
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	7,528	5,945	6,978	8,568	22.8
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	19,884	3,476	5,842	2,371	–59.4
Value total construction ($ thousands)	28,947	11,234	14,223	12,847	–9.7
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	1,022	840	1,285	1,430	11.3
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	795	729	747	825	10.4
Cache					
Population	60,000	62,200	64,100	65,000	1.4
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	25,792^R	26,289^R	27,567^R	28,657	4.0
Average nonagricultural employment	19,818	19,592	20,572^R	21,499	4.5
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	963	1,006	1,054^R	1,105	4.8
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	229,000	236,491	260,121^R	285,200	9.6
Total personal income ($ thousands)	422,300	435,300^R	470,000^P	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	7,063	6,998^R	7,459^P	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	164,114	172,988	182,366	190,221	4.3
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	9,494	10,684	12,371	12,977	4.9
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	279,900	288,646	298,612	335,062	12.2
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	2,057	2,111	2,184	3,077	40.9
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	392	238	503	351	–30.2
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	13,833	9,526	20,896	16,507	–21.0
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	7,179	5,108	9,274	6,768	–27.0
Value total construction ($ thousands)	23,723	18,668	32,633	27,733	–15.0
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	1,366	1,118	1,702	1,881	10.5
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	178	162	163	185	13.5

Carbon

	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change 1983-1984
Population	23,200	24,600	24,300	23,400	−3.7
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	10,743^{R}	11,329^{R}	11,054^{R}	9,854	−10.9
Average nonagricultural employment	8,714	9,012	7,543^{R}	7,476	−.9
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,388	1,546	1,427^{R}	1,461	2.4
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	145,200	167,139	129,152^{R}	131,100	1.5
Total personal income ($ thousands)	233,100	258,800^{R}	242,700^{P}	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	10,212	10,647^{R}	9,753^{P}	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	102,100	115,190	136,809	143,249	4.7
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	6,996	8,052	9,693	10,130	4.5
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	187,169	248,666	200,950	182,986	−8.9
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	1,376	1,818	1,469	1,537	4.6
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	131	235	244	22	−91.0
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	5,487	8,677	6,230	1,195	−80.8
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	15,540	12,332	8,585	4,621	−46.2
Value total construction ($ thousands)	22,413	24,231	19,990	6,633	−66.8
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	820	687	613	808	31.8
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	338	310	318	337	6.0

Daggett

	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change 1983-1984
Population	850	850	750	750	0.0
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	422^{R}	376^{R}	383^{R}	374	−2.3
Average nonagricultural employment	289	233	246^{R}	243	−1.2
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,044	1,019	1,041	1,011	−2.9
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	3,600	2,848	3,075	3,000	−2.4
Total personal income ($ thousands)	6,200	5,500^{R}	5,800^{P}	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	7,172	6,326^{R}	6,852^{P}	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	12,119	13,604	16,119	16,194	.5
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	574	641	773	793	2.6
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	3,530	2,892	5,456	3,293	−39.6
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	26	21	40	33	−17.5
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	2	3	13	1	−92.3
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	95	125	676	28	−95.9
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	105	61	591	0	D
Value total construction ($ thousands)	285	208	1,294	31	−97.6
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	30	22	23	23	0.0
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	36	33	34	36	5.9

Davis

	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change 1983-1984
Population	154,000	157,800	161,000	165,000	2.5
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	65,683^{R}	67,717^{R}	71,419^{R}	74,739	4.6
Average nonagricultural employment	45,256	45,660	46,082^{R}	48,868	6.0
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,330	1,411	1,459^{R}	1,507	3.3
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	722,700	772,868	806,669^{R}	883,500	9.5
Total personal income ($ thousands)	1,297,200	1,362,600^{R}	1,455,700^{P}	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	8,454	8,523^{R}	8,826^{P}	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	398,327	437,932	487,058	558,989	14.8
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	29,832	33,912	38,537	43,108	11.9
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	603,565	655,717	705,403	818,437	16.0
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	4,436	4,795	5,158	7,628	47.9
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	722	827	1,968	2,226	13.1
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	34,736	43,957	100,060	101,924	1.9
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	31,208	11,972	12,039	23,857	98.2
Value total construction ($ thousands)	71,752	64,331	122,373	140,272	14.6
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	4,973	4,204	6,916	8,710	25.9
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	24	21	22	23	4.6

	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change 1983-1984
Duchesne					
Population	13,100	13,600	14,300	14,600	2.1
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	6,506[R]	6,729[R]	7,150[R]	7,066	−1.2
Average nonagricultural employment	4,423	4,211	4,288[R]	4,365	1.8
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,336	1,401	1,388	1,478	6.5
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	71,000	70,793	71,414[R]	77,400	8.4
Total personal income ($ thousands)	110,700	117,700[R]	125,800[P]	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	8,477	8,368[R]	8,108[P]	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	165,197	205,159	194,773	220,063	13.0
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	7,659	9,914	10,571	11,365	7.5
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	97,729	135,749	124,189	141,571	14.0
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	718	993	908	1,121	23.5
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	141	108	95	75	−21.1
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	4,297	3,506	2,759	2,841	3.0
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	697	4,525	591	452	−23.5
Value total construction ($ thousands)	5,246	9,308	3,873	3,595	−7.2
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	823	617	701	949	35.4
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	388	345	363	407	12.1
Emery					
Population	12,100	12,900	13,000	12,400	−4.6
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	6,839[R]	7,809[R]	6,806[R]	6,155	−9.6
Average nonagricultural employment	5,122	5,890	4,412[R]	3,878	−12.1
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,872	2,089	2,039	1,998	−2.0
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	115,000	147,640	107,928	93,000	−13.8
Total personal income ($ thousands)	98,400	117,200[R]	109,700[P]	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	8,033	8,643[R]	7,815[P]	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	220,866	233,820	280,546	289,179	3.1
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	13,519	14,904	18,680	19,116	2.3
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	80,270	98,471	58,127	55,173	−5.1
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	590	720	425	528	24.2
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	97	92	29	16	−44.8
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	3,152	3,919	1,166	615	−47.3
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	973	434	1,425	1,930	35.4
Value total construction ($ thousands)	4,301	4,762	2,833	3,144	11.0
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	384	341	326	374	14.7
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	369	336	345	408	18.3
Garfield					
Population	3,700	3,850	3,900	3,950	1.3
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	1,968[R]	1,890[R]	1,938[R]	1,896	−2.2
Average nonagricultural employment	1,509	1,326[R]	1,353[R]	1,307	−3.4
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,051	1,108	1,091	1,047	−4.0
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	19,000	18,099	17,719	16,400	−7.4
Total personal income ($ thousands)	27,700	29,800[R]	30,400[P]	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	7,150	7,523[R]	7,283[P]	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	30,613	39,831	43,489	41,653	−4.2
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	1,208	1,637	2,081	1,967	−5.5
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	25,229	20,177	23,407	22,377	4.4
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	185	148	171	204	19.3
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	28	23	30	39	30.0
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	799	719	896	1,541	72.0
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	454	758	1,704	1,868	9.6
Value total construction ($ thousands)	1,511	1,681	2,802	3,521	25.7
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	90	81	125	155	24.0
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	184	169	173	197	13.9

	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change 1983-1984
Grand					
Population	8,400	8,100	7,900	7,600	–3.8
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	3,837[R]	3,633[R]	3,394[R]	3,161	–6.9
Average nonagricultural employment	3,139	2,713	2,368[R]	2,266	–4.3
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,212	1,208	1,186	1,186	0.0
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	45,600	39,307	33,700	32,200	–4.5
Total personal income ($ thousands)	76,400	77,000[R]	71,700[P]	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	9,075	9,371[R]	8,794[P]	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	50,537	60,558	63,446	69,110	8.9
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	2,972	3,092	3,365	3,599	7.0
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	81,932	84,137	64,443	58,233	–9.6
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	602	615	471	464	1.5
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	71	23	26	30	15.4
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	2,515	783	820	955	16.5
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	873	480	1,288	222	–82.8
Value total construction ($ thousands)	4,863	1,812	2,600	1,478	–43.2
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	186	115	149	131	–12.1
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	328	300	307	326	6.2
Iron					
Population	18,000	18,300	18,700	19,000	1.6
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	7,489[R]	7,823[R]	8,166[R]	8,525	4.4
Average nonagricultural employment	5,654	5,689	5,923[R]	6,247	5.5
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	978	997	1,014[R]	1,071	5.6
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	66,400	68,069	72,098[R]	80,300	11.4
Total personal income ($ thousands)	119,200	128,600[R]	138,900[P]	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	6,650	6,904[R]	7,259[P]	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	82,065	85,271	90,427	95,138	5.2
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	5,565	6,429	6,833	7,364	7.8
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	109,523	121,477	123,162	154,720	25.6
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	805	888	901	1,280	42.1
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	196	49	151	185	22.5
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	6,886	1,941	5,360	7,161	33.6
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	7,254	1,021	2,379	10,804	354.1
Value total construction ($ thousands)	15,107	7,325	8,939	19,858	122.2
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	482	375	527	736	39.7
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	470	426	442	524	18.6
Juab					
Population	5,600	5,800	5,850	6,050	3.4
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	2,374[R]	2,182[R]	2,208[R]	2,147	–2.8
Average nonagricultural employment	1,885	1,537	1,470[R]	1,496	1.8
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,154	927	917	943	2.8
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	26,100	17,099	16,166	16,900	4.5
Total personal income ($ thousands)	39,800	38,900[R]	40,900[P]	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	6,995	6,739[R]	6,910[P]	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	24,834	34,372	32,182	38,619	20.0
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	1,603	2,195	2,232	2,487	11.4
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	30,378	60,788	24,558	31,773	29.4
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	223	445	180	290	61.1
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	48	22	18	52	188.9
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	1,593	769	708	1,748	146.9
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	384	1,653	2,143	1,281	–40.2
Value total construction ($ thousands)	2,041	2,616	3,181	3,183	.1
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	201	130	166	237	42.8
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	273	252	259	275	6.2

	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change 1983-1984
Kane					
Population	3,950	4,200	4,350	4,500	3.4
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	1,470^{R}	1,677^{R}	1,724^{R}	1,800	4.4
Average nonagricultural employment	896	1,000	996^{R}	1,068	7.2
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	776	856	842	887	5.3
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	8,300	10,271	10,071	11,400	13.2
Total personal income ($ thousands)	30,800	36,200^{R}	37,300^{P}	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	7,451	8,410^{R}	8,360^{P}	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	21,889	22,981	25,846	29,127	12.7
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	1,169	1,285	1,474	1,658	12.5
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	21,711	21,260	25,956	28,467	13.5
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	160	155	190	246	29.5
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	78	82	97	21	−78.4
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	2,341	2,693	3,930	928	−76.4
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	707	4,423	678	627	−7.5
Value total construction ($ thousands)	3,117	7,311	4,731	1,751	−63.0
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	153	49	100	96	−4.0
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	201	185	190	210	10.5
Millard					
Population	9,600	10,400	11,300	13,500	19.5
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	4,049^{R}	4,407^{R}	6,008^{R}	7,960	32.5
Average nonagricultural employment	2,303	2,394	3,370^{R}	4,748	40.9
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	898	1,025	1,355	1,587	17.1
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	24,800	29,445	54,795^{R}	90,400	65.0
Total personal income ($ thousands)	60,600	67,500^{R}	82,800^{P}	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	6,384	6,445^{R}	7,168^{P}	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	52,305	55,314	69,255	68,305	−1.4
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	3,147	3,589	4,211	4,138	−1.7
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	47,535	62,935	77,731	206,449	165.6
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	349	460	568	1,567	175.9
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	165	88	70	91	30.0
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	6,613	3,979	3,679	3,630	−1.3
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	2,979	1,572	2,472	5,709	130.9
Value total construction ($ thousands)	10,469	5,972	6,904	9,908	43.4
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	357	269	396	562	41.9
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	335	308	315	342	8.6
Morgan					
Population	5,100	6,200	5,250	5,300	1.0
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	2,151^{R}	2,238^{R}	2,014^{R}	2,134	6.0
Average nonagricultural employment	1,142	996	904^{R}	942	4.2
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,123	1,263	1,331	1,329	−.2
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	15,400	15,089	14,442	15,000	3.9
Total personal income ($ thousands)	44,100	48,900^{R}	51,600^{P}	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	8,844	9,633^{R}	9,856^{P}	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	23,248	23,419	24,916	24,702	−.9
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	1,111	1,381	1,683	1,696	.8
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	16,935	13,428	16,224	23,289	43.5
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	124	98	119	228	91.6
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	23	24	61	17	−72.1
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	1,049	1,383	2,647	1,055	−60.1
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	117	609	1,752	410	−76.6
Value total construction ($ thousands)	1,476	2,162	4,622	1,615	−65.1
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	174	139	245	237	3.3
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	11	10	10	10	0.0

Piute

	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change 1983-1984
Population	1,400	1,400	1,450	1,500	3.4
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	497[R]	478[R]	462[R]	458	–.9
Average nonagricultural employment	239	213	201[R]	193	–4.0
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,093	965	876[R]	968	10.5
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	3,100	2,463	2,109[R]	2,200	4.3
Total personal income ($ thousands)	9,800	8,800[R]	8,900[P]	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	7,237	6,469[R]	5,851[P]	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	6,737	6,489	6,343	5,681	–10.4
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	340	339	365	322	–11.8
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	2,501	2,810	3,287	2,398	–27.0
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	18	21	24	34	41.7
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	6	1	0	1	C
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	249	40	0	62.5	C
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	9	176	0	5.5	C
Value total construction ($ thousands)	257	216	0	68	C
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	23	25	41	44	7.3
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	59	55	57	63	10.5

Rich

	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change 1983-1984
Population	2,250	2,400	2,300	2,150	–6.5
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	894[R]	961[R]	959[R]	962	.3
Average nonagricultural employment	414	435	421[R]	421	0.0
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	815	923	964[R]	998	3.5
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	4,000	4,816	4,873[R]	5,000	2.6
Total personal income ($ thousands)	12,300	14,800[R]	14,800[P]	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	5,537	5,815[R]	5,781[P]	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	27,723	25,930	29,205	30,995	6.1
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	1,146	1,291	1,629	1,599	–1.8
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	7,942	9,328	10,118	12,168	20.3
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	58	68	74	101	36.5
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	28	10	18	4	–77.8
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	1,042	488	682	224	–67.2
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	756	355	810	781	–3.6
Value total construction ($ thousands)	1,886	872	1,522	1,037	–31.9
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	92	64	71	62	–12.7
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	101	92	94	124	31.9

Salt Lake

	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change 1983-1984
Population	641,000	655,000	664,000	675,000	1.7
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	279,485[R]	292,062[R]	301,779[R]	315,210	4.5
Average nonagricultural employment	286,834	289,281[R]	295,568[R]	(313,412	6.0
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,285	1,366	1,436[R]	1,493	4.0
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	4,424,100	4,741,832	5,092,475[R]	5,615,700	10.3
Total personal income ($ thousands)	6,008,200	6,482,200[R]	6,953,600[P]	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	9,328	9,775[R]	10,144[P]	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	2,508,304	2,656,153	2,852,034	3,221,333	12.9
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	200,811	218,096	242,954	268,981	10.7
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	4,805,712	5,065,584	5,309,279	6,046,959	13.9
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	35,322	37,042	38,824	49,171	26.7
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	2,805	2,722	7,169	11,417	59.3
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	150,729	112,409	286,125	419,947	46.8
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	150,352	272,458	149,395	246,652	65.1
Value total construction ($ thousands)	345,430	477,610	502,913	757,395	50.6
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	25,369	19,559	30,417	37,732	24.0
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	66	59	54	56	3.7

San Juan

	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change 1983-1984
Population	12,700	12,700	12,900	12,600	−2.3
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	4,213^R	4,073^R	4,204^R	4,061	−3.4
Average nonagricultural employment	3,225	2,964	2,927^R	2,999	2.5
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,323	1,338	1,342	1,287	−4.1
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	51,200	47,579	47,143	46,300	−1.8
Total personal income ($ thousands)	67,600	67,300^R	70,800^P	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	5,462	5,496^R	5,652^P	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	143,359	211,113	210,490	199,836	−5.1
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	8,019	11,734	11,808	11,119	−5.8
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	52,752	60,556	47,228	50,161	6.2
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	388	443	345	518	50.1
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	37	21	16	15	−6.3
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	1,089	697	667	690	3.4
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	916	547	1,065	1,355	27.2
Value total construction ($ thousands)	2,180	1,347	1,910	2,679	40.3
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	202	168	184	181	1.6
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	385	347	358	380	6.2

Sanpete

	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change 1983-1984
Population	15,400	16,400	16,700	16,800	.6
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	5,853^R	6,208^R	6,772^R	6,914	2.1
Average nonagricultural employment	3,251	3,364	3,642^R	3,792	4.1
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	770	850	843^R	952	12.9
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	30,000	34,318	36,844^R	43,300	17.5
Total personal income ($ thousands)	89,500	95,800^R	103,100^P	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	5,906	6,087^R	6,258^P	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	47,813	49,968	53,476	59,273	10.8
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	2,692	3,117	3,702	3,901	5.4
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	48,378	47,124	47,582	52,739	10.8
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	356	345	348	572	64.4
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	114	136	46	38	−17.4
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	3,559	3,772	1,835	1,719	−6.3
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	1,994	680	7,375	1,825	−75.3
Value total construction ($ thousands)	6,051	9,842	9,661	3,372	−59.9
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	374	229	345	488	41.4
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	388	351	362	384	6.1

Sevier

	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change 1983-1984
Population	15,200	15,600	15,700	15,900	1.3
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	7,429^R	7,712^R	7,927^R	8,372	5.6
Average nonagricultural employment	4,781	4,772	4,818^R	5,127	6.4
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,057	1,139	1,179^R	1,267	7.5
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	60,600	65,226	68,184^R	77,900	14.2
Total personal income ($ thousands)	120,100	129,500^R	139,100^P	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	7,933	8,411^R	8,637^P	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	59,158	69,348	72,234	81,590	13.0
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	3,008	3,675	4,254	4,564	7.3
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	93,844	108,625	103,984	107,645	3.5
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	690	794	760	926	21.8
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	60	56	41	37	−9.8
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	2,705	2,013	2,137	1,880	−12.0
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	8,166	2,840	2,539	1,824	−28.2
Value total construction ($ thousands)	11,445	5,328	6,460	4,490	−30.5
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	455	295	447	483	8.1
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	422	391	403	431	6.9

Summit

	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change 1983-1984
Population	11,000	11,400	11,700	12,000	2.6
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	7,422^{R}	7,794^{R}	8,069^{R}	9,089	12.6
Average nonagricultural employment	4,622	4,610	4,781^{R}	5,670	18.6
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,030	1,050	1,092^{R}	1,121	2.7
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	57,100	58,082	62,626^{R}	76,300	21.8
Total personal income ($ thousands)	100,800	121,500^{R}	130,400^{P}	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	9,427	10,627^{R}	10,856^{P}	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	216,797	265,160	299,018	527,490	76.4
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	11,052	14,566	17,802	23,623	32.7
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	97,437	112,310	135,399	168,469	24.4
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	716	821	990	1,314	32.7
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	1,010	386	660	602	–8.8
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	74,057	30,623	43,733	43,343	–.9
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	22,177	4,291	11,205	18,948	69.1
Value total construction ($ thousands)	97,709	37,141	58,352	67,408	15.5
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	737	475	810	958	18.3
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	321	287	294	334	13.6

Tooele

Population	26,900	26,800	27,200	28,100	3.3
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	11,599^{R}	12,335^{R}	9,657^{R}	9,834	1.8
Average nonagricultural employment	10,242	9,942	9,691	10,146	4.7
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,427	1,455	1,563	1,728	10.6
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	175,400	173,548	181,722	210,500	15.8
Total personal income ($ thousands)	224,700	242,500^{R}	256,700^{P}	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	8,292	8,713^{R}	9,002^{P}	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	82,520	93,581	103,933	147,425	41.8
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	5,117	6,042	7,059	7,565	7.2
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	95,815	100,140	104,471	116,181	11.2
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	704	732	764	1,163	52.2
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	57	48	60	111	85.0
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	2,601	1,748	3,315	4,853	46.4
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	5,100	22,045	2,420	11,076	357.7
Value total construction ($ thousands)	8,807	26,659	6,953	16,566	138.3
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	830	510	851	1,079	26.8
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	662	606	622	700	12.5

Uintah

Population	22,100	24,000	25,100	24,200	–3.6
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	9,995^{R}	11,520^{R}	11,479^{R}	11,465	–.1
Average nonagricultural employment	7,954	8,615	8,047^{R}	8,466	5.2
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,403	1,466	1,490^{R}	1,593	6.9
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	133,900	151,574	143,914^{R}	161,800	12.4
Total personal income ($ thousands)	207,500	228,200^{R}	230,600^{P}	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	9,512	9,156^{R}	8,606^{P}	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	149,870	252,757	326,404	360,525	10.5
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	8,445	10,493	15,529	18,248	17.5
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	236,560	374,958	303,882	304,789	.3
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	1,739	2,742	2,222	2,440	9.8
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	637	519	163	74	–54.6
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	30,421	28,978	8,431	5,113	–39.4
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	17,252	19,458	9,169	30,195	229.3
Value total construction ($ thousands)	49,475	49,779	18,536	36,950	99.3
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	1,204	863	942	1,155	22.6
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	561	511	528	641	21.4

Utah

	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change 1983-1984
Population	229,000	235,500	240,000	245,000	2.1
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	82,561[R]	86,162[R]	87,421[R]	90,446	3.5
Average nonagricultural employment	64,048	63,893	64,290[R]	68,050	5.8
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,101	1,092	1,120[R]	1,175	4.9
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	846,200	837,504	864,180[R]	959,300	11.0
Total personal income ($ thousands)	1,466,900	1,501,100[R]	1,588,000[P]	na	—
Per capita personal income ($)	6,465	6,442[R]	6,741[P]	na	—
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	609,697	636,603	706,523	805,990	14.1
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	40,908	43,479	50,189	54,518	8.6
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	985,473	1,040,425	1,054,992	1,194,885	13.3
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	7,243	7,608	7,715	11,207	45.3
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	801	729	1,271	1,323	4.1
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	38,771	32,320	66,727	67,768	1.6
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	43,109	37,868	45,785	74,370	62.4
Value total construction ($ thousands)	92,866	88,287	128,776	158,907	23.4
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	5,946	4,135	6,333	7,476	18.0
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	479	455	468	497	6.2

Wasatch

	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change 1983-1984
Population	8,800	8,700	9,050	9,200	1.7
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	3,384[R]	3,292[R]	3,112[R]	3,043	−2.2
Average nonagricultural employment	2,486	2,251	1,974[R]	2,036	3.1
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,159	1,202	1,020[R]	1,034	1.4
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	34,600	32,469	24,172[R]	25,300	4.7
Total personal income ($ thousands)	71,600	73,700[R]	73,800[P]	na	—
Per capita personal income ($)	7,893	7,933[R]	7,854[P]	na	—
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	43,735	45,672	46,921	55,288	17.8
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	1,826	2,688	3,089	3,498	13.2
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	40,196	42,880	40,525	44,351	9.4
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	295	314	296	420	41.9
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	109	78	94	72	−23.4
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	5,073	3,996	5,324	3,828	−28.1
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	1,026	3,286	963	2,768	187.4
Value total construction ($ thousands)	6,622	7,891	6,990	7,016	.4
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	328	262	326	437	34.0
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	270	292	300	319	6.3

Washington

	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change 1983-1984
Population	27,900	29,600	30,500	32,300	5.9
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	9,722[R]	10,056[R]	10,794[R]	11,823	9.5
Average nonagricultural employment	6,571	6,596	7,029[R]	8,047	14.5
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	907	958	1,005[R]	1,044	3.9
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	71,500	75,814	84,740[R]	100,900	19.1
Total personal income ($ thousands)	182,900	209,900[R]	228,700[P]	na	—
Per capita personal income ($)	6,623	7,111[R]	7,374[P]	na	—
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	92,427	103,693	119,652	133,121	11.3
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	5,838	7,140	8,490	9,497	11.9
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	150,660	163,943	171,481	210,630	22.8
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	1,107	1,199	1,254	1,771	41.2
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	492	416	648	905	39.7
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	19,977	16,195	25,399	42,151	66.0
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	4,870	10,192	12,997	18,608	43.2
Value total construction ($ thousands)	26,547	36,398	40,742	63,389	55.6
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	778	583	992	1,205	21.5
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	635	573	596	717	20.3

Wayne

	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change 1983-1984
Population	1,950	2,050	2,150	2,100	-2.3
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	936[R]	850[R]	906[R]	929	2.5
Average nonagricultural employment	421	358	388	390	.5
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,024	1,036	1,128	1,068	-5.3
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	5,200	4,454	5,255	5,000	-4.9
Total personal income ($ thousands)	13,500	11,400[R]	12,700[P]	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	6,692	5,503[R]	5,895[P]	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	6,788	6,682	7,757	8,752	12.8
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	303	309	428	463	8.2
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	7,942	7,895	6,113	6,787	11.0
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	58	58	45	66	46.7
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	10	4	3	8	166.7
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	466	175	135	285	111.1
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	117	18	0	221	C
Value total construction ($ thousands)	583	316	157	506	222.3
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	73	37	67	62	-7.5
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	97	89	91	103	13.2

Weber

	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change 1983-1984
Population	148,000	151,000	153,500	154,500	.7
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	66,318[R]	68,816[R]	70,375[R]	72,727	3.3
Average nonagricultural employment	49,672	49,404	50,283[R]	53,600	6.6
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,098	1,159	1,202[R]	1,257	4.6
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	654,800	686,916	725,505[R]	808,700	11.5
Total personal income ($ thousands)	1,374,200	1,447,400[R]	1,543,300[P]	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	9,237	9,545[R]	9,910[P]	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	496,898	511,916	547,407	598,369	9.3
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	34,176	40,528	44,659	46,739	4.7
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	841,785	867,653	922,038	1,049,340	13.8
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	6,187	6,345	6,742	9,092	34.9
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	609	515	984	862	-12.4
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	25,580	25,198	55,243	45,667	-17.3
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	33,288	17,350	25,542	64,566	152.8
Value total construction ($ thousands)	80,563	58,407	98,504	137,349	39.4
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	4,636	3,562	5,981	7,148	19.5
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	42	38	39	44	12.8

State Totals

	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change 1983-1984
Population	1,520,000	1,560,000	1,587,000	1,613,000	1.6
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	649,000[R]	676,000[R]	694,000[R]	721,000	3.9
Average nonagricultural employment	558,039	559,763[R]	566,997[R]	601,098	6.0
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,232	1,300	1,352[R]	1,409	4.2
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	8,250,200	8,734,171	9,196,630[R]	10,163,000	10.5
Total personal income ($ thousands)	12,855,600	13,693,400[R]	14,574,900[P]	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	8,458	8,714[R]	9,005[P]	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	6,010,968	6,626,820	7,227,786	8,242,459	14.0
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	417,646	471,396	535,333	586,306	9.5
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	9,237,779	10,026,338	10,190,987	11,656,035	14.4
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	67,898	73,321	74,522	99,047	32.9
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	9,253	7,671	14,664	18,823	28.4
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	451,517	347,630	657,808	786,679	19.6
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	378,181	440,007	321,011	535,211	66.7
Value total construction ($ thousands)	931,266	963,349	1,115,150	1,494,805	34.0
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	52,238	39,851	61,234	77,904*	27.2
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	8,626	7,930	8,156	9,132	12.0

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*Includes 2,906 cars and trucks sold in Utah to out-of-state residents.

[R] Revised.

[P] Preliminary

na - Not available

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA

	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	na	15,591	na	na	14,866.6	na
New Corporations (no.)	449.0	476	-5.7	470.3	491.9	-4.4
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	na	5,883	na	na	5,536.1	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	61.70	58.40	5.7	60.8	55.7	9.0
Lambs (cwt)	61.00	54.00	13.0	58.0	51.6	12.4
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	13.20	13.20	0.0	12.9	12.9	0.0
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)(mid-month price)	77.00	79.00	-2.5	78.2	79.8	-2.1
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	30,501	23,987	27.2	29,901.4	24,623.7	21.4
Construction						
Total Construction[1] (thous. of dol.):	86,500	157,700	-45.1	125,550.0	322,008.3	-61.0
Residential	49,100	65,700	-25.3	63,041.7	67,391.7	-6.5
Nonresidential	28,900	68,000	-57.5	35,525.0	41,750.0	-14.9
Public Works and Utilities	8,500	24,000	-64.6	24,933.3	212,866.7	-88.3
Total Permit Construction[2] (thous. of dol.):	54,296.5	72,940.2	-25.6	124,617.2	96,110.0	29.7
Residential	33,236.0	34,002.4	-2.3	66,015.5	55,243.1	19.5
Nonresidential	11,865.4	27,502.3	-56.9	44,386.4	29,119.2	52.4
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	9,195.1	11,435.5	-19.6	14,215.3	11,747.7	21.0
New Dwelling Units (no.)	694	698	-0.6	1,548.3	1,219.9	26.9
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	736.7[P]	697.4	5.6	728.2	694.2	4.9
Total Employed Persons	679.5[P]	643.0	5.7	681.1	633.3	7.6
Unemployed Persons	57.2[P]	54.4	5.1	47.1	60.9	-22.7
Percent Total Labor Force	7.8	7.8	0.0	6.5	8.8	-26.4
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	611.4	580.0	5.4	606.8	571.7	6.1
Manufacturing	95.4	90.6	5.3	95.0	87.0	9.2
Mining	11.3	14.0	-19.3	12.3	13.9	-11.9
Contract Construction	32.6	27.3	19.4	35.9	29.5	21.8
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.2	36.3	-0.3	36.4	36.2	0.6
Wholesale Trade	35.1	33.9	3.5	35.0	34.2	2.2
Retail Trade	107.6	100.0	7.6	107.4	100.1	7.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	30.7	28.8	6.6	30.1	28.3	6.5
Services[3]	127.7	117.4	8.8	123.0	113.4	8.4
Federal Government	37.9	36.7	3.3	37.6	37.1	1.5
State Government[4]	36.0	36.1	-0.3	35.1	34.4	2.0
Local Government[4]	60.8	59.0	3.1	59.0	57.6	2.4
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	40.0	41.2	-2.9	39.9	39.7	0.5
Mining	44.6	43.0	3.7	43.4	41.9	3.6
Contract Construction	38.4	36.6	4.9	38.2	37.2	2.8
Wholesale Trade	35.9	37.0	-3.0	36.8	37.7	-2.3
Retail Trade	28.5	27.7	2.9	29.0	28.8	0.7
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	9,656.9[P]	8,379.5	15.2	5,957.4	8,030.5	-25.8
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,339.2	1,941.5	20.5	2,146.1	1,825.5	17.6
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	238,050.3	226,390.4	5.2	116,231.9	98,290.1	18.3
Sales and Use Tax	128,295.2	105,023.5	22.2	43,598.4	34,550.5	26.2
Motor Fuel Tax	7,500.4	5,504.0	36.3	6,655.0	5,712.6	16.5
Individual Income Tax	53,474.0	57,818.6	-7.5	34,128.0	31,504.0	8.3
Corporation Franchise Tax	-658.5	32.7	-2,113.8	3,668.9	2,990.7	22.7
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized[5] (mil. of kwh)						
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	na	1,214.8	na	na	1,121.9	na
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	3,660.0	3,732.7	-1.9	4,228.8	4,185.3	1.0
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	1,869.2	na	na	2,547.8	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	na	9,389.8	na	na	8,400.1	na
Copper (thous. metric tons) (last issue containing copper data)	695	1,138	-38.9	1,072.1	981.2	9.3
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	623,084	567,447	9.8	642,549.6	593,726.9	8.2
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	25,029	26,993	-7.3	33,735.7	34,315.3	-1.7
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	878.2	790.8	11.1	390.2	345.5	13.0
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	408.6	240.9	69.6	933.6	932.1	0.2
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	460,600	452,237	1.8	453,634.3	445,099.8	1.9
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	164,973	158,716	3.9	163,783.4	152,657.8	7.3
Electric Customers (residential)	439,000	424,962	3.3	428,203.7	408,881.8	4.7
Electric Customers (commercial)	42,638	41,216	3.5	41,721.1	39,176.4	6.5
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	425,866	413,426	3.0	413,663.4	404,192.8	2.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	525	519	1.2	526.7	532.4	-1.1

Utah Business Statistics

	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	49.4	46.5	6.2	49.5	46.5	6.5
Unemployment Rate	4.9^{p}	6.1	-19.7	4.5	6.8	-34.6
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	5,806.8	5,391.3	7.7	11,932.0	9,835.4	21.3
New Dwelling Units (no.)	62	66	-6.1	186.4	156.3	19.3
Postal Receipts[6] (thous. of dol.)	278.3	305.6	-8.9	326.9	322.2	1.5
Electric Customers (residential)	32,348	30,442	6.3	31,132.1	29,724.6	4.7
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,393	2,332	2.6	2,348.6	2,273.8	3.3
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	43,908	42,200	4.0	42,607.6	41,045.1	3.8
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	48	44	9.1	45.6	44.5	2.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	38,779	37,481	3.5	38,152.8	37,503.3	1.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	7,377	6,596	11.8	7,061.8	6,524.8	8.2
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	319.0	302.9	5.3	316.6	298.1	6.2
Unemployment Rate	7.3^{p}	7.2	1.4	6.2	8.2	-24.9
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	26,626.5	31,608.3	-15.8	63,494.1	44,002.7	44.3
New Dwelling Units (no.)	376	379	-0.8	919.1	605.5	51.8
Postal Receipts[6] (thous. of dol.)	6,717.3	6,315.1	6.4	6,559.1	6,079.8	7.9
Electric Customers (residential)	222,246	215,356	3.2	217,289.6	203,083.4	7.0
Electric Customers (commercial)	18,565	17,783	4.4	18,054.4	16,137.6	11.9
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	206,570	199,319	3.6	199,838.3	193,443.8	3.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	242	236	2.5	238.4	242.8	-1.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	215,458	211,084	2.1	212,686.2	208,460.1	2.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	108,211	104,753	3.3	107,920.9	100,338.7	7.6
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	70.2	65.9	6.5	69.1	64.8	6.6
Unemployment Rate	8.5^{p}	8.6	-1.2	6.8	8.9	-23.9
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	6,297.7	5,598.4	12.5	13,501.4	10,557.2	27.9
New Dwelling Units (no.)	32	47	-31.9	107.7	102.4	5.1
Postal Receipts[6] (thous. of dol.)	809.2	786.9	2.8	816.9	778.1	5.0
Electric Customers (residential)	49,713	47,087	5.6	47,450.9	46,089.5	3.0
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,711	5,444	4.9	5,563.0	5,328.3	4.4
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	59,114	57,619	2.6	57,658.4	56,157.8	2.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	65	62	4.8	66.3	65.5	1.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	62,153	61,634	0.8	60,596.2	59,826.6	1.3
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	14,577	13,864	5.1	14,497.3	13,220.9	9.7
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	54.6	51.4	6.2	53.8	50.5	6.5
Unemployment Rate	7.6^{p}	8.9	-14.6	6.6	9.9	-32.7
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	2,889.0	6,521.7	-55.7	11,028.6	8,630.1	27.8
New Dwelling Units (no.)	41	46	-10.9	71.9	81.8	-12.0
Postal Receipts[6] (thous. of dol.)	319	537.8	-40.7	559.4	551.6	1.0
Electric Customers (residential)	50,824	49,966	1.7	50,162.1	49,374.3	1.6
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,615	4,524	2.0	4,489.0	4,394.3	2.2
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	47,400	46,450	2.0	46,387.0	45,525.8	1.9
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	71	76	-6.6	76.1	79.5	-4.3
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,865	44,614	0.6	44,574.5	43,633.7	2.2
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10.223	10,160	0.6	10,220.6	9,774.3	4.6

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture, Utah: Utah Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies
Crude Oil: Area oil refineries
Natural Gas: Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining
Coal: Department of Energy
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Postal Receipts: Postmasters in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties

Footnotes:

[1] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics

[2] Obtained from Utah Construction Report

[3] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions

[4] Includes public schools and colleges institutions

[5] Beginning January 1984, the Net Electric Power utilized number includes the addition of Murray City Power Department's electric power utilization. This will cause an overstatement of the percent change in the 12-month average from 1983 to 1984.

[6] Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. Sales report for one month during each year includes total sales of two four-week periods. In 1984, this double-reporting occurred in the month of August.

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA

	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	na	15,591	na	na	14,994.3	na
New Corporations (no.)	493	582	-15.3	462.9	494.6	-6.4
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	na	7,051	na	na	5,647.9	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	57.50	61.80	-7.0	60.4	55.8	8.3
Lambs (cwt)	63.30	54.80	15.5	58.7	51.4	14.2
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	13.00	12.80	1.6	13.0	12.9	0.1
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)(mid-month price)	74.00	84.00	-11.9	77.3	80.8	-4.3
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	31,654	26,950	17.5	30,293.4	24,864.0	21.8
Construction						
Total Construction[1] (thous. of dol.):	118,300	138,100	-14.3	123,900.0	319,266.7	-61.2
Residential	63,300	63,300	0.0	63,041.7	67,608.3	-6.8
Nonresidential	36,700	36,700	0.0	35,525.0	37,608.3	-5.5
Public Works and Utilities	18,300	13,800	32.6	25,308.3	212,033.3	-88.1
Total Permit Construction[2] (thous. of dol.):	110,448.1	124,959.2	-11.6	123,407.9	100,074.1	23.3
Residential	55,129.0	87,795.5	-37.2	63,293.3	58,277.1	8.6
Nonresidential	45,145.8	25,386.6	77.8	46,033.0	29,769.6	54.6
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	10,173.3	11,777.1	-13.6	14,081.6	12,027.4	17.1
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,226	1,343	-8.7	1,538.5	1,258.7	22.2
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	740.7[f]	705.4	5.0	731.1	695.9	5.1
Total Employed Persons	686.7[f]	654.4	4.9	683.8	637.0	7.3
Unemployed Persons	54.0[f]	51.0	5.9	47.3	58.9	-19.6
Percent Total Labor Force	7.3	7.2	1.4	6.5	8.5	-23.6
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	615.5	586.7	4.9	609.2	574.4	6.1
Manufacturing	95.4	91.8	3.9	95.3	87.9	8.4
Mining	11.2	13.9	-19.4	12.0	14.0	-13.7
Contract Construction	33.7	29.3	15.0	36.3	30.0	21.1
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.3	36.0	0.8	36.4	36.2	0.6
Wholesale Trade	35.2	34.2	2.9	35.1	34.3	2.3
Retail Trade	108.7	101.3	7.3	108.0	100.5	7.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	31.0	29.1	6.5	30.3	28.4	6.6
Services[3]	128.7	119.0	8.2	123.8	114.0	8.6
Federal Government	38.2	37.1	3.0	37.7	37.1	1.8
State Government[4]	36.0	35.9	0.3	35.1	34.5	1.9
Local Government[4]	61.1	59.2	3.2	59.1	57.7	2.5
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	39.9	40.8	-2.2	39.9	39.9	-0.1
Mining	44.6	42.4	5.2	43.6	42.0	3.7
Contrart Construction	38.4	38.2	0.5	38.2	37.3	2.5
Wholesale Trade	36.1	37.1	-2.7	36.7	37.7	-2.6
Retail Trade	28.2	28.7	-1.7	28.9	28.8	0.3
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	9,186.9[p]	7,106.4	29.3	6,130.8	7,370.0	-16.8
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,341.4	1,969.9	18.9	2,177.1	1,844.5	18.0
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	69,816.7	44,970.2	55.3	118,302.5	99,480.6	18.9
Sales and Use Tax	1,290.0	3,507.3	-63.2	43,413.6	34,690.4	25.1
Motor Fuel Tax	10,871.9	4,900.6	121.8	7,152.6	5,457.7	31.1
Individual Income Tax	25,341.6	16,680.6	51.9	34,849.7	32,256.1	8.0
Corporation Franchise Tax	3,749.3	2,009.3	86.6	3,813.9	3,034.7	25.7
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized[5] (mil. of kwh)	1,088.2	1,144.7	-4.9	1,122.6	1,134.1	-1.0
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,114.1	4,061.5	1.3	4,233.2	4,224.7	0.2
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	na	1,940.8	na	na	2,508.0	na
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	9,068.2	na	na	8,452.5	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	761	1,270	-40.1	1,029.7	986.5	4.4
Copper (thous. metric tons) (last issue containing copper data)						
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	795,257	690,517	15.2	651,277.9	586,296.7	11.1
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	28,487	29,201	-2.4	33,676.2	34,321.6	-1,9
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	77.0	14.0	450.0	395.5	331.6	19.3
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	na	385.4	na	na	930.6	na
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	461,128	452,459	1.9	454,356.8	445,879.5	1.9
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	164,776	159,652	3.2	164,210.4	153,716.8	6.8
Electric Customers (residential)	438,135	424,531	3.2	429,337.3	410,507.6	4.6
Electric Customers (commercial)	42,958	41,061	4.6	41,879.2	39,396.5	6.3
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	427,118	413,838	3.2	414,770.1	405,125.8	2.4
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	531	521	1.9	527.5	530.8	-0.6

Utah Business Statistics

	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	49.8	47.0	6.0	49.7	46.7	6.5
Unemployment Rate	4.5[f]	5.7	-21.1	4.4	6.6	-34.0
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	6,424.7	9,708.9	-33.8	11,658.3	9,999.7	16.6
New Dwelling Units (no.)	75	136	-44.9	181.3	159.3	13.9
Postal Receipts[6] (thous. of dol.)	357.9	285.4	25.4	332.9	322.7	3.2
Electric Customers (residential)	32,465	30,574	6.2	31,289.7	29,820.4	4.9
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,439	2,322	5.0	2,358.3	2,280.0	3.4
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	44,154	42,350	4.3	42,757.9	41,192.3	3.8
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	47	45	4.4	45.8	44.4	3.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	38,927	37,612	3.5	38,262.4	37,526.6	2.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	7,398	6,615	11.8	7,127.1	6,542.9	8.9
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	320.6	305.7	4.9	317.8	299.5	6.1
Unemployment Rate	6.7[f]	6.8	-1.5	6.2	7.9	-22.5
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	65,761.4	77,793.4	-15.5	62,491.4	47,111.8	32.6
New Dwelling Units (no.)	364	870	-58.2	876.9	642.8	36.4
Postal Receipts[6] (thous. of dol.)	6,658.2	6,106.2	9.0	6,605.1	6,145.5	7.5
Electric Customers (residential)	223,040	214,898	3.8	217,968.1	204,335.3	6.7
Electric Customers (commercial)	18,699	17,707	5.6	18,137.1	16,301.8	11.3
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	207,264	199,619	3.8	200,475.4	194,022.0	3.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	245	237	3.4	239.1	242.1	-1.2
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	215,749	211,313	2.1	213,055.8	208,831.5	2.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	107,961	105,499	2.3	108,126.1	101,105.5	6.9
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	70.9	67.0	5.8	69.4	65.1	6.6
Unemployment Rate	8.4[f]	7.9	6.3	6.9	8.6	-20.5
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	9,920.1	7,314.4	35.6	13,718.5	10,486.3	30.8
New Dwelling Units (no.)	72	88	-18.2	106.3	102.8	3.5
Postal Receipts[6] (thous. of dol.)	1,001.5	707.6	41.5	841.4	781.2	7.7
Electric Customers (residential)	48,107	47,165	2.0	47,529.4	46,158.9	3.0
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,790	5,478	5.7	5,589.0	5,353.3	[illegible]
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	59,279	57,519	3.1	57,805.1	56,279.0	2.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	68	63	7.9	66.7	65.4	1.9
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	62,183	61,648	0.9	60,640.8	59,937.0	1.2
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	14,565	14,003	4.0	14,544.2	13,336.3	9.1
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	55.1	52.2	5.6	54.1	50.7	6.6
Unemployment Rate	7.1[f]	7.9	-10.1	6.6	9.5	-31.0
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	6,266.1	6,921.1	-9.5	10,974.1	8,458.5	29.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	45	66	-31.8	70.2	78.1	-10.1
Postal Receipts[6] (thous. of dol.)	581.0	488.0	19.1	567.1	554.8	2.2
Electric Customers (residential)	50,713	49,960	1.5	50,224.8	49,446.1	1.6
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,616	4,444	3.9	4,503.3	4,398.9	2.4
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	47,439	46,589	1.8	46,457.8	45,611.3	1.9
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	81	76	6.6	76.5	78.9	-3.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,918	44,498	0.9	44,609.5	43,751.8	2.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,239	10,091	1.5	10,232.9	9,825.9	4.1

Sources:

Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture, Utah: Utah Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
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Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
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Crude Oil: Area oil refineries
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[1] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
[2] Obtained from Utah Construction Report
[3] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
[4] Includes public schools and colleges institutions
[5] Beginning January 1984, the Net Electric Power utilized number includes the addition of Murray City Power Department's electric power utilization. This will cause an overstatement of the percent change in the 12-month average from 1983 to 1984.

[6] Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. Sales report for one month during each year includes total sales of two four-week periods. In 1984, this double-reporting occurred in the month of August.

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NATIONAL DATA

	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average		
				1985	1984	% Chg.
U.S. Gross National Product[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil.)(qtly.)	3,819.9	3,553.3	7.5	3,729.5	3,399.7	9.7
Total Personal Income[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil. of dol.)	3,155.9	2,940.6	7.3	3,068.1	2,808.7	9.2
Industrial Production Indexes (seasonally adjusted)(1967=100)	165.4	160.8	2.9	164.7	152.9	7.7
Total Bus. Expend. for New Plants & Equip.[1] (bil.)(qtly.)	380.1	337.5	12.6	364.2	316.8	15.0
Index of Leading Indicators[2] (1967=100)	167.1	167.2	-0.1	166.0	160.8	3.2
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	318.8	307.3	3.7	313.9	301.7	4.0
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	301.6	294.3	2.5	297.0	287.2	3.4
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	344.7	331.5	4.0	339.7	326.2	4.2
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	316.7	306.9	3.2	314.0	302.5	3.8
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	396.5	374.5	5.9	384.9	362.8	6.1
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	416.6	418.1	-0.4	422.5	422.2	0.1
Producer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	292.4	291.4	0.3	291.7	286.9	1.7
GNP Price Deflator (1972=100)(qtly.)	229.0	220.6	3.8	225.5	217.3	3.8
Employment (seasonally adjusted):						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	115.5	112.9	2.3	114.2	112.0	2.0
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	107.1	104.1	2.9	105.8	102.0	3.8
Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.8	-6.4	7.4	9.0	-17.8
Construction:						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	19,025.1	17,916.3	6.2	17,671.8	16,734.8	5.6
Residential	9,373.9	9,084.7	3.2	8,322.7	8,214.8	1.3
Nonresidential	6,442.9	5,912.6	9.0	6,242.2	5,327.6	17.2
Non-Building	3,208.3	2,919.0	9.9	3,106.9	3,213.3	-3.3
New Dwelling Units (no.)	156,339	161,403	-3.1	141,671.6	150,592.3	-5.9
Interest Rates:						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	8.57	9.44	-9.2	9.3	8.9	5.2
Long Term (30-year Treasury Bond yields)	11.78	11.90	-1.0	12.0	11.2	7.0
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	10.50	11.21	-6.3	11.9	10.8	9.8
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	na	11.56	na	na	11.[illegible]	na

^{p}Preliminary ^{r}Revised na - Not available ^{a}Anticipated ^{ra}Revised Anticipated ^{e}Expected ^{f}Forecasted

FOOTNOTES:

[1] The series on expenditures for new plant and equipment by U.S. nonfarm business has been revised for the period 1947 to date. These revisions reflect the source agency's introduction of new benchmarks, incorporation of information not available when the previously published estimates were prepared, and updating of industry and size classifications. Further information concerning these revisions may be obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Business Outlook Division, Business Conditions Digest, April 1985, p. iv.

[2] Excluding Series 36, 111.

Sources:

Business Conditions Digest, U.S. Department of Commerce: U.S. Gross National Product, Total National Personal Income, Industrial Production Indexes, Total Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment, Index of Leading Indicators, GNP Price Deflator, National Employment Data, Interest Rates.

F. W. Dodge Report, McGraw-Hill: National Construction Data.

Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Department of Labor: Producer Price Indexes.

Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce: New Home Mortgage Rates.

Utah Labor Market Report, Utah Department of Employment Security: Consumer Price Indexes (data from Bureau of Labor Statistics).

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Personal Income in Utah Counties, 1983

by *Boyd L. Fjeldsted*
Senior Research Economist

The Bureau of Economic and Business Research has been designated by the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, as a member of the BEA User Group. As such, the Bureau of Economic and Business Research annually receives unpublished BEA estimates of county personal income for the purpose of providing public dissemination of the information. The data in Table 1 have been extracted from the most recently released BEA county personal income computer tape for the State of Utah.

Personal Income and Its Components

Personal income is defined by the BEA to comprise the money value of current income received from all sources by persons residing in a given geographical area, including income received in both monetary and non-monetary forms. Specifically, personal income consists of:

1. Wage and salary disbursements, exclusive of social security taxes and other personal contributions for social insurance paid by employees.

2. Other labor income, which consists of employer contributions for private life and medical insurance, private retirement programs and other private "fringe" benefits.

3. Net income of owners of unincorporated enterprises, exclusive of self-employed contributions for social insurance.

4. Property income, including dividends, interest and rent.

5. Transfer payments, i.e., personal payments by business or government for which no services are currently rendered.

Income derived from participation in the work force is referred to as *labor and proprietors' income*, or *earnings* and includes (1) wage and salary disbursements, (2) other labor income and (3) net income of owners of unincorporated enterprises. *Net labor and proprietors' income*, or *net earnings* is arrived at by deducting social security taxes and other social insurance contributions paid by workers, including self-employment contributions paid by owners of unincorporated enterprises.

Since wage and salary disbursements and other labor income are reported on a place-of-work basis, labor and proprietors' income must be adjusted for the effect of interarea commuting in order to arrive at the earnings component of personal income (which is defined on a place-of-residence basis). This adjustment is accomplished by estimating the difference between the net earnings of persons who reside in a given area but who work in other areas, and the net earnings of persons who work in the given area but reside in other areas. This difference is referred to as the *residence adjustment*.

BEA Income Imputations

It should be noted that the BEA personal income estimates include imputations or allowances for the value of certain types of income realizations, even though no monetary transaction is involved. These include imputations for:

1. wages and salaries paid in kind, i.e., in the form of food, clothing or lodging;
2. rental value of owner-occupied dwelling units;
3. food and fuel produced and consumed on farms; and
4. interest earned on money deposited with financial intermediaries for which no interest is actually paid or credited.

This last item includes, for example, an imputation for the interest earning potential of bank demand deposit accounts, even though banks do not ordinarily pay interest on such accounts. For the state as a whole, imputed interest amounts to roughly 35 percent of total interest, while imputed rent amounts to approximately 40 percent of total rent.

BEA Person Concept

It should be further noted that personal income as defined by the Bureau of Economic Analysis includes the income of certain legal entities not ordinarily regarded as "persons," including non-profit institutions, private non-insured pension funds, health and welfare funds and private trust funds. In effect, the current earnings of these organizations are credited directly to their ultimate individual beneficiaries for personal income accounting purposes. Since such organizations are considered to be persons, benefit payments by them to individuals are considered to be transfer payments among persons and not part of personal income. The undistributed earnings of life insurance carriers and private non-insured pension funds are also credited to persons for personal income accounting purposes.

County Income Data by Industrial Sector

Table 1 presents the most recent Bureau of Economic Analysis county estimates of personal income broken down by major type, and earnings broken down by industrial source and type. It should be stressed that earnings or labor and proprietors' income is presented on a place-of-work basis, i.e., credited to the area in which the earning activity takes place, while personal income is presented on a place-of-residence basis, i.e., credited to the area of the recipient's residence.

Table 1 also reveals the industrial structure of income generation in Utah and its 29 counties. Somewhat surprising, perhaps, is the fact that in only two counties does farming account for more than 15 percent of total labor and proprietors' income. These two counties are Piute (with farming accounting for 27 percent of total labor and proprietors'income), and Rich (15 percent). For the state as a whole, farming accounts for less than 1 percent of total labor and proprietors' income.

Those counties whose economies may be characterized as distinctly oriented toward mining (including oil and gas extraction) include Carbon (where the mining sector accounts for 38 percent of total labor and proprietors' income), Duchesne (24 percent), Emery (41 percent), Grand (26 percent). San Juan (30 percent), and Uintah (25 percent).

The counties whose economies have a distinctly manufacturing orientation include Box Elder (where manufacturing accounts for 66 percent of total labor and proprietors' income), Cache (29 percent), Morgan (30 percent), Sanpete (31 percent), and Utah (24 percent).

There are three counties whose economies are dominated by the federal government sector: Davis (where federal government accounts for 48 percent of total labor and proprietors' income), Daggett (34 percent and Tooele (57 percent). Daggett also has an unusually large percentage of labor and proprietors' income attributable to state and local government (32 percent) — so that 66 percent of total earnings in Daggett come from government employment.

There are only seven counties for which property income and transfer payments account for 40 percent or more of total personal income. These are Beaver (46 percent), Garfield (41 percent), Juab (45 percent), Piute (57 percent), Sanpete (45 percent), Washington (48 percent) and Wayne (54 percent)

The relatively high dependence of these counties on property income and transfer payments can be explained in part by the relatively high proportion of persons of retirement age in their populations. In 1980 Piute County, for example, led the state with 17 percent of its population age 65 or over. Washington, Beaver, Juab and Sanpete Counties were not far behind with 13 to 14 percent of the population age 65 or over.*

Growth Sectors and Counties

For the state as a whole, three sectors have shown very substantial growth in the last five years: (1) federal military, with an earnings growth rate of 13 percent per annum, (2) services, also with an earnings growth rate of 13 percent per annum and (3) transportation with a 12 percent per annum earnings growth rate. Two other sectors, durable goods manufacture and agriculture services have been growing almost as rapidly. Both of these had earnings growth rates of 11 percent per annum.

Those counties showing growth rates significantly higher than the state average in the federal military sector were Emery (with a growth rate of 20 percent per annum), Millard (17 percent), Summit (19 percent), Uintah (19 percent) and Washington (19 percent).

Those counties showing high growth rates in the services sector were Millard (with a growth rate of 17 percent per annum), Rich (26 percent), Summit (30 percent), Uintah (21 percent) and Washington (19 percent).

Seven counties stood out in the overall relative growth of total personal income: Washington recorded the highest with a 15 percent annual growth rate followed by Millard and Uintah at 14 percent. Duchesne, Emery, Kane and Summit Counties all had growth rates of 13 percent per annum.

Per Capita Personal Income

Per capita personal income figures for Utah counties in 1983 are also shown in Table 1 (on the last line). Summit County had the highest per capita personal income at $10,856, followed by Salt Lake at $10,144, Weber at $9,910, Morgan at $9,856, and Carbon at $9,753. A per capita personal income annual time series for the State of Utah from 1962 to 1984 is presented in Table 2. These data show that Utah's position slipped from approximately 90 percent of the national average during the 1960's to about 80 percent of the average in the late 1960's. By 1975 Utah's position had advanced to 83 percent of the national average but has since slipped behind to 76 percent of the U.S. average.

Table 2
Utah Per Capita Personal Income
1962 - 1984

Year	Amount (Dollars)	Percent of U.S. Average	State (Rank)
1962	2,318	90	28
1963	2,186	89	27
1964	2,283	88	27
1965	2,391	86	31
1966	2,498	84	33
1967	2,605	82	34
1968	2,772	81	35
1969	2,960	80	40
1970	3,220	82	39
1971	3,435	82	39
1972	3,730	83	40
1973	4,072	81	42
1974	4,448	82	43
1975	4,825	83	41
1976	5,304	83	42
1977	5,820	83	42
1978	6,459	83	41
1979	7,067	82	45
1980	7,656	81	45
1981	8,458	80	46
1982	8,714[r]	80	45
1983	9,005[r]	77	47
1984	9,719[p]	76	49

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System.

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*See U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census Report STF 1.1980, Tables 10, 12 (1982).

Table 1
Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1983

Income Type/Source	State of Utah			Beaver			Box Elder		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	10,915,247	100.0a	9.2	19,613	100.0a	4.3	297,065	100.0a	14.2
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	9,439,424	86.5a	9.7	16,298	83.1a	7.8	248,344	83.6a	15.3
Other labor income	966,533	8.9a	14.1	1,364	7.0a	10.5	36,102	12.2a	20.0
Proprietors income	509,290	4.7a	-3.3	1,951	9.9a	-12.8	12,619	4.2a	-5.3
Farm	30,367	.3a	-15.0	-249	-1.3a	(U)	1,719	.6a	-15.4
Non-farm	478,923	4.4a	-2.2	2,200	11.2a	-4.5	10,900	3.7a	-2.8
By industry source									
Farm	88,854	.8a	-4.5	887	4.5a	-14.7	8,055	2.7a	-1.4
Non-farm	10,826,393	99.2a	9.3	18,726	95.5a	6.1	289,010	97.3a	14.9
Private	8,424,477	77.2a	9.3	13,848	70.6a	5.4	259,958	87.5a	15.6
Agricultural services & other	25,965	.2a	10.7	88	.4a	-.9	994	.3a	8.7
Mining	463,462	4.2a	7.2	295	1.5a	-14.7	100	.0a	-12.0
Construction	699,340	6.4a	2.4	3,087	15.7a	19.4	8,249	2.8a	-5.3
Manufacturing	1,940,686	17.8a	10.3	541	2.8a	-10.7	196,002	66.0a	19.9
Non-durable goods	474,155	4.3a	7.1	231	1.2a	(D)	2,594	.9a	-17.6
Durable goods	1,466,531	13.4a	11.4	310	1.6a	(D)	193,408	65.1a	21.7
Transportation & public utilities	1,067,139	9.8a	11.9	4,602	23.5a	(D)	5,645	1.9a	13.8
Wholesale trade	736,475	6.7a	8.7	302	1.5a	(D)	7,318	2.5a	20.4
Retail trade	1,066,402	9.8a	7.3	2,914	14.9a	5.9	18,602	6.3a	8.0
Finance, insurance & real estate	530,779	4.9a	7.8	342	1.7a	-10.6	3,668	1.2a	-1.2
Services	1,894,229	17.4a	12.8	1,677	8.6a	(D)	19,380	6.5a	8.9
Government	2,401,916	22.0a	9.4	4,878	24.9a	8.3	29,052	9.8a	9.5
Federal, civilian	861,306	7.9a	7.7	879	4.5a	6.1	7,347	2.5a	9.9
Federal, military	159,633	1.5a	13.1	126	.6a	14.9	1,094	.4a	6.2
State and local	1,380,977	12.7a	10.1	3,873	19.7a	8.6	20,611	6.9a	9.6
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	10,915,247	100.0a	9.2	19,613	100.0a	4.3	297,065	100.0a	14.2
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	765,697	7.0a	12.8	1,418	7.2a	12.0	20.013	6.7a	18.5
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	10,149,550	93.0b	8.9	18,195	92.8b	3.8	277,052	93.3b	13.9
Plus: Residence adjustment	37,503		28.0	59		(U)	-51,713		(L)
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	10,187,053	69.9b	9.0	18,254	54.2b	4.0	225,339	69.6b	9.6
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	2,415,843	16.6b	16.0	7,062	21.0b	14.6	55,580	17.2b	17.4
plus: Transfer payments	1,971,980	13.5b	14.0	8,347	24.8b	11.6	42,692	13.2b	12.8
Personal Income by Place of Residence	14,574,876	100.0b	10.6	33,663	100.0b	7.5	323,611	100.0b	11.2
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	9,005	77.1c	6.9	6,830	58.4c	4.1	9,015	77.1c	8.3

DJDE FORMS=UUFRM2,END;

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. DATA INCLUDED IN TOTALS.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1985

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Table 1 Continued

Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1983

Income Type/Source	Cache			Carbon			Daggett		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)	Earnings/ income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	299,101	100.0a	8.6	160,023	100.0a	7.2	3,705	100.0a	-3.5
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	250,393	83.7a	9.6	135,047	84.4a	7.3	3,239	87.4a	-2.5
Other labor income	27,330	9.1a	15.3	17,635	11.0a	11.2	241	6.5a	3.9
Proprietors income	21,378	7.1a	-3.8	7,341	4.6a	-.7	225	6.1a	-16.5
Farm	5,424	1.8a	-8.6	427	.3a	-10.4	19	.5a	-43.6
Non-farm	15,954	5.3a	-1.8	6,914	4.3a	.2	206	5.6a	-1.4
By industry source									
Farm	9,752	3.3a	-3.7	776	.5a	-4.9	249	6.7a	-13.0
Non-farm	289,349	96.7a	9.2	159,247	99.5a	7.3	3,456	93.3a	-2.6
Private	208,788	69.8a	8.7	132,755	83.0a	6.9	1,008	27.2a	-13.2
Agricultural services & other	1,977	.7a	11.8	121	.1a	-5.3	3	.1a	(L)
Mining	73	.0a	-22.3	60,297	37.7a	7.0	(D)	(D)	(D)
Construction	18,740	6.3a	-1.2	10,047	6.3a	9.5	193	5.2a	(D)
Manufacturing	87,505	29.3a	11.7	3,955	2.5a	3.8	(D)	(D)	(D)
Non-durable goods	63,474	21.2a	12.8	3,004	1.9a	8.8	0	.0a	(U)
Durable goods	24,031	8.0a	8.9	951	.6a	-6.2	(D)	(D)	(D)
Transportation & public utilities	13,462	4.5a	11.4	17,582	11.0a	3.9	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wholesale trade	6,616	2.2a	6.1	7,332	4.6a	(D)	18	.5a	(L)
Retail trade	29,264	9.8a	5.1	13,579	8.5a	5.4	377	10.2a	3.1
Finance, insurance & real estate	10,746	3.6a	7.8	2,444	1.5a	-4.0	0	.0a	(D)
Services	40,405	13.5a	11.7	17,398	10.9a	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Government	80,561	26.9a	10.7	26,492	16.6a	9.4	2,448	66.1a	5.3
Federal, civilian	7,715	2.6a	12.4	4,703	2.9a	15.8	1,227	33.1a	2.5
Federal, military	2,195	.7a	1.7	647	.4a	15.3	23	.6a	(L)
State and local	70,651	23.6a	10.9	21,142	13.2a	8.0	1,198	32.3a	8.4
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	299,101	100.0a	8.6	160,023	100.0a	7.2	3,705	100.0a	-3.5
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	20,794	7.0a	12.6	11,206	7.0a	10.9	242	6.5a	-.2
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	278,307	93.0b	8.3	148,817	93.0b	7.0	3,463	93.5b	-3.7
Plus: Residence adjustment	25,339		15.9	12,819		13.9	332		(L)
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	303,646	64.6b	8.9	161,636	66.6b	7.4	3,795	65.5b	4.6
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	97,956	20.8b	17.1	37,580	15.5b	19.2	1,015	17.5b	17.0
plus: Transfer payments	68,424	14.6b	14.1	43,454	17.9b	16.5	980	16.9b	12.3
Personal Income by Place of Residence	470,026	100.0b	11.0	242,670	100.0b	10.3	5,790	100.0b	7.4
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	7,459	63.8c	7.6	9,753	83.5c	6.8	6,852	58.6c	3.6

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. DATA INCLUDED IN TOTALS.

(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.

(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.

(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.

(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1985

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Table 1 Continued
Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1983

Income Type/Source	Davis			Duchesne			Emery		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	1,022,269	100.0a	8.3	87,479	100.0a	11.3	124,493	100.0a	8.2
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	915,048	89.5a	8.7	73,107	83.6a	12.4	108,517	87.2a	7.8
Other labor income	71,048	7.0a	13.2	7,375	8.4a	21.7	15,030	12.1a	14.1
Proprietors income	36,173	3.5a	-3.3	6,997	8.0a	-2.0	946	.8a	-8.7
Farm	385	.0a	-21.2	536	.6a	-26.9	-107	-.1a	(L)
Non-farm	35,788	3.5a	-3.0	6,461	7.4a	4.5	1,053	.8a	-3.6
By industry source									
Farm	3,102	.3a	-1.2	1,888	2.2a	-11.9	407	.3a	-7.5
Non-farm	1,019,167	99.7a	8.4	85,591	97.8a	12.4	124,086	99.7a	8.3
Private	447,381	43.8a	7.8	68,608	78.4a	12.3	112,452	90.3a	7.9
Agricultural services & other	1,238	.1a	8.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	81	.1a	(D)
Mining	808	.1a	(D)	20,796	23.8a	4.6	50,545	40.6a	11.5
Construction	47,677	4.7a	1.9	14,078	16.1a	24.1	23,119	18.6a	-6.8
Manufacturing	128,470	12.6a	9.2	5,276	6.0a	37.5	245	.2a	-.6
Non-durable goods	39,185	3.8a	(D)	4,214	4.8a	66.5	(D)	(D)	(D)
Durable goods	89,285	8.7a	(D)	1,062	1.2a	7.4	(D)	(D)	(D)
Transportation & public utilities	33,249	3.3a	7.7	7,293	8.3a	20.0	30,204	24.3a	(D)
Wholesale trade	43,824	4.3a	5.9	4,532	5.2a	11.1	1,091	.9a	34.2
Retail trade	74,721	7.3a	9.9	7,611	8.7a	8.8	2,992	2.4a	-2.7
Finance, insurance & real estate	12,374	1.2a	-4.4	(D)	(D)	(D)	712	.6a	(D)
Services	105,020	10.3a	(D)	7,314	8.4a	11.7	3,463	2.8a	10.0
Government	571,786	55.9a	8.8	16,983	19.4a	12.8	11,634	9.3a	12.5
Federal, civilian	387,638	37.9a	7.7	4,514	5.2a	15.4	1,068	.9a	13.2
Federal, military	101,507	9.9a	13.1	374	.4a	14.3	360	.3a	20.1
State and local	82,641	8.1a	9.4	12,095	13.8a	11.9	10,206	8.2a	12.2
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	1,022,269	100.0a	8.3	87,479	100.0a	11.3	124,493	100.0a	8.2
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	66,422	6.5a	10.4	6,132	7.0a	15.9	8,541	6.9a	11.2
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	955,847	93.5b	8.2	81,347	93.0b	11.0	115,952	93.1b	8.0
Plus: Residence adjustment	134,626		32.3	7,959		16.5	-30,343		(L)
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	1,090,473	74.9b	10.0	89,306	71.0b	11.4	85,609	78.0b	11.6
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	186,513	12.8b	18.1	21,363	17.0b	19.7	10,388	9.5b	17.3
plus: Transfer payments	178,729	12.3b	14.8	15,089	12.0b	16.3	13,736	12.5b	17.6
Personal Income by Place of Residence	1,455,715	100.0b	11.4	125,758	100.0b	13.2	109,733	100.0b	12.7
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	8,826	75.5c	6.8	8,108	69.4c	8.9	7,815	66.9c	4.5

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. DATA INCLUDED IN TOTALS.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1985

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Table 1 Continued

Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1983

Income Type/Source	Garfield			Grand			Iron		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	22,422	100.0a	7.5	39,100	100.0a	-.1	89,169	100.0a	7.0
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	18,314	81.7a	10.0	34,385	87.9a	-.1	75,898	85.1a	7.8
Other labor income	2,048	9.1a	11.8	3,889	9.9a	3.0	6,901	7.7a	9.3
Proprietors income	2,060	9.2a	-7.7	826	2.1a	-11.4	6,370	7.1a	-1.7
Farm	837	3.7a	-11.5	-6	.0a	(U)	41	.0a	-33.7
Non-farm	1,223	5.5a	-4.5	832	2.1a	7.3	6,329	7.1a	-.8
By industry source									
Farm	1,308	5.8a	-7.0	326	.8a	-9.7	2,166	2.4a	2.8
Non-farm	21,114	94.2a	9.0	38,774	99.2a	.0	87,003	97.6a	7.2
Private	15,268	68.1a	8.8	30,723	78.6a	-.9	62,739	70.4a	6.7
Agricultural services & other	78	.3a	4.7	58	.1a	(L)	741	.8a	20.6
Mining	(D)	(D)	(D)	10,282	26.3a	-1.0	559	.6a	-35.4
Construction	880	3.9a	4.1	1,732	4.4a	-15.2	6,686	7.5a	1.3
Manufacturing	3,672	16.4a	7.6	554	1.4a	-9.2	6,729	7.5a	9.3
Non-durable goods	(D)	(D)	(D)	200	.5a	-19.9	3,011	3.4a	6.8
Durable goods	(D)	(D)	(D)	354	.9a	4.1	3,718	4.2a	11.6
Transportation & public utilities	894	4.0a	(D)	4,305	11.0a	3.8	9,257	10.4a	5.4
Wholesale trade	86	.4a	7.1	3,424	8.8a	.8	3,208	3.6a	12.5
Retail trade	1,412	6.3a	1.4	4,998	12.8a	4.0	16,397	18.4a	9.6
Finance, insurance & real estate	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,178	3.0a	-1.4	4,219	4.7a	7.9
Services	3,425	15.3a	11.7	4,192	10.7a	.1	14,943	16.8a	15.2
Government	5,846	26.1a	9.5	8,051	20.6a	3.6	24,264	27.2a	8.5
Federal, civilian	2,256	10.1a	10.9	2,824	7.2a	.9	6,074	6.8a	5.6
Federal, military	105	.5a	15.1	218	.6a	13.8	562	.6a	4.1
State and local	3,485	15.5a	8.6	5,009	12.8a	5.1	17,628	19.8a	9.7
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	22,422	100.0a	7.5	39,100	100.0a	-.1	89,169	100.0a	7.0
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	1,562	7.0a	13.1	2,758	7.1a	3.0	6,332	7.1a	11.1
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	20,860	93.0b	7.1	36,342	92.9b	-.4	82,837	92.9b	6.8
Plus: Residence adjustment	-2,955		(U)	11,918		15.7	7,215		22.1
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	17,905	59.0b	6.3	48,260	67.3b	2.4	90,052	64.8b	7.6
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	6,253	20.6b	19.8	12,475	17.4b	17.4	26,093	18.8b	16.5
plus: Transfer payments	6,206	20.4b	13.2	10,955	15.3b	16.0	22,786	16.4b	14.8
Personal Income by Place of Residence	30,364	100.0b	9.7	71,690	100.0b	6.0	138,931	100.0b	10.1
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	7,283	62.3c	5.9	8,794	75.2c	4.6	7,259	62.1c	6.5

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. DATA INCLUDED IN TOTALS.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1985

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Table 1 Continued

Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1983

Income Type/Source	Juab			Kane			Millard		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)	Earnings/ income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)	Earnings/ income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	18,918	100.0a	3.4	13,287	100.0a	5.1	69,951	100.0a	20.1
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	16,802	88.8a	4.9	10,517	79.2a	7.7	60,440	86.4a	26.3
Other labor income	1,643	8.7a	5.3	991	7.5a	14.8	5,186	7.4a	28.9
Proprietors income	473	2.5a	-20.7	1,779	13.4a	-7.2	4,325	6.2a	-11.9
Farm	-79	-.4a	(U)	84	.6a	-29.5	1,549	2.2a	-19.6
Non-farm	552	2.9a	-11.8	1,695	12.8a	-4.2	2,776	4.0a	-4.6
By industry source									
Farm	559	3.0a	-9.9	420	3.2a	-10.4	7,455	10.7a	-3.7
Non-farm	18,359	97.0a	4.0	12,867	96.8a	6.0	62,496	89.3a	26.9
Private	12,738	67.3a	2.0	8,829	66.4a	4.8	51,701	73.9a	30.8
Agricultural services & other	90	.5a	(D)	11	.1a	(L)	802	1.1a	7.2
Mining	728	3.8a	(U)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,264	4.7a	17.5
Construction	1,973	10.4a	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	26,486	37.9a	97.9
Manufacturing	3,039	16.1a	-10.6	499	3.8a	3.5	3,352	4.8a	13.8
Non-durable goods	2,773	14.7a	-8.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Durable goods	266	1.4a	-22.5	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Transportation & public utilities	913	4.8a	3.3	1,779	13.4a	8.4	6,799	9.7a	21.4
Wholesale trade	1,337	7.1a	13.2	279	2.1a	1.7	1,760	2.5a	7.7
Retail trade	2,968	15.7a	3.8	2,616	19.7a	3.7	5,017	7.2a	11.9
Finance, insurance & real estate	439	2.3a	.7	335	2.5a	1.0	1,084	1.5a	6.8
Services	1,251	6.6a	-2.7	2,656	20.0a	9.9	3,137	4.5a	17.1
Government	5,621	29.7a	9.7	4,038	30.4a	8.8	10,795	15.4a	14.4
Federal, civilian	422	2.2a	1.0	657	4.9a	17.0	2,060	2.9a	19.9
Federal, military	154	.8a	14.0	114	.9a	14.1	279	.4a	17.2
State and local	5,045	26.7a	10.5	3,267	24.6a	7.4	8,456	12.1a	13.2
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	18,918	100.0a	3.4	13,287	100.0a	5.1	69,951	100.0a	20.1
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	1,386	7.3a	7.8	1,016	7.6a	10.9	4,592	6.6a	30.9
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	17,532	92.7b	3.1	12,271	92.4b	4.7	65,359	93.4b	19.5
Plus: Residence adjustment	5,055		29.3	10,695		19.4	-12,402		(L)
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	22,587	55.2b	6.5	22,966	61.5b	10.2	52,957	64.0b	13.1
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	8,651	21.2b	19.2	8,276	22.2b	18.0	17,292	20.9b	17.8
plus: Transfer payments	9,661	23.6b	14.7	6,085	16.3b	16.4	12,524	15.1b	13.3
Personal Income by Place of Residence	40,899	100.0b	10.4	37,327	100.0b	12.6	82,773	100.0b	14.0
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	6,910	59.1c	8.1	8,360	71.5c	10.1	7,168	61.3c	7.1

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. DATA INCLUDED IN TOTALS.

(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.

(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.

(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.

(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1985

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Table 1 Continued

Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1983

Income Type/Source	Morgan			Piute			Rich		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	19,859	100.0a	4.9	2,990	100.0a	-3.8	6,843	100.0a	11.3
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	15,274	76.9a	6.2	2,388	79.9a	-.5	6,441	94.1a	13.8
Other labor income	1,431	7.2a	10.8	155	5.2a	-3.5	448	6.5a	17.3
Proprietors income	3,154	15.9a	-2.1	447	14.9a	-14.6	-46	-.7a	(L)
Farm	1,822	9.2a	-1.2	413	13.8a	-14.0	-381	-5.6a	(L)
Non-farm	1,332	6.7a	-3.2	34	1.1a	-20.6	335	4.9a	-5.1
By industry source									
Farm	2,801	14.1a	1.0	798	26.7a	-7.3	1,025	15.0a	-.4
Non-farm	17,058	85.9a	5.6	2,192	73.3a	-2.3	5,818	85.0a	14.4
Private	13,793	69.5a	4.8	775	25.9a	-10.0	3,487	51.0a	14.9
Agricultural services & other	93	.5a	5.8	113	3.8a	4.7	121	1.8a	15.1
Mining	(D)	(D)	(D)	-271	-9.1a	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Construction	1,517	7.6a	-3.0	392	13.1a	4.7	149	2.2a	-3.5
Manufacturing	5,998	30.2a	6.5	(D)	(D)	(D)	258	3.8a	-.5
Non-durable goods	157	.8a	-3.3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Durable goods	5,841	29.4a	6.8	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Transportation & public utilities	(D)	(D)	(D)	60	2.0a	(L)	249	3.6a	5.2
Wholesale trade	3,512	17.7a	(D)	31	1.0a	(L)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Retail trade	769	3.9a	2.7	135	4.5a	-5.9	613	9.0a	9.1
Finance, insurance & real estate	304	1.5a	-8.2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Services	874	4.4a	3.4	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,404	20.5a	25.8
Government	3,265	16.4a	9.5	1,417	47.4a	4.3	2,331	34.1a	13.7
Federal, civilian	233	1.2a	11.4	120	4.0a	.9	339	5.0a	8.2
Federal, military	135	.7a	13.7	36	1.2a	(L)	67	1.0a	(L)
State and local	2,897	14.6a	9.2	1,261	42.2a	4.4	1,925	28.1a	14.7
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	19,859	100.0a	4.9	2,990	100.0a	-3.8	6,843	100.0a	11.3
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	1,260	6.3a	9.6	192	6.4a	2.5	426	6.2a	16.8
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	18,599	93.7b	4.6	2,798	93.6b	-4.1	6,417	93.8b	11.0
Plus: Residence adjustment	17,080		14.5	1,060		24.7	2,797		9.5
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	35,679	69.2b	8.7	3,858	43.1b	.3	9,214	62.4b	10.5
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	9,256	18.0b	12.3	2,533	28.3b	[illegible]	3,282	22.2b	15.3
plus: Transfer payments	6,630	12.9b	13.3	2,555	28.6b	13.6	2,263	15.3b	12.9
Personal Income by Place of Residence	51,565	100.0b	9.8	8,946	100.0b	7.7	14,759	100.0b	11.8
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	9,856	84.3c	7.7	5,851	50.1c	2.9	5,781	49.5c	5.0

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. DATA INCLUDED IN TOTALS.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1985

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Table 1 Continued
Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1983

Income Type/Source	Salt Lake			San Juan			SanPete		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	5,921,924	100.0a	9.8	55,343	100.0a	4.9	48,520	100.0a	3.8
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	5,136,072	86.7a	10.2	48,560	87.7a	5.6	41,446	85.4a	8.7
Other labor income	534,282	9.0a	14.7	4,749	8.6a	5.6	4,803	9.9a	14.2
Proprietors income	251,570	4.2a	-2.1	2,034	3.7a	-7.4	2,271	4.7a	-26.4
Farm	330	.0a	-30.9	692	1.3a	-19.8	-96	-.2a	(L)
Non-farm	251,240	4.2a	-2.0	1,342	2.4a	8.3	2,367	4.9a	-3.5
By industry source									
Farm	4,255	.1a	-3.2	1,853	3.3a	-8.8	4,088	8.4a	-17.6
Non-farm	5,917,669	99.9a	9.8	53,490	96.7a	5.7	44,432	91.6a	8.5
Private	5,000,344	84.4a	9.9	38,234	69.1a	3.0	28,794	59.3a	7.8
Agricultural services & other	12,030	.2a	13.3	69	.1a	-3.2	(D)	(D)	(D)
Mining	199,841	3.4a	5.9	16,613	30.0a	-.3	(D)	(D)	(D)
Construction	357,266	6.0a	2.1	6,431	11.6a	23.1	2,099	4.3a	2.1
Manufacturing	1,014,272	17.1a	11.7	1,804	3.3a	-2.3	14,839	30.6a	11.2
Non-durable goods	215,059	3.6a	6.9	903	1.6a	-3.2	6,738	13.9a	3.2
Durable goods	799,213	13.5a	13.3	901	1.6a	-1.3	8,101	16.7a	22.3
Transportation & public utilities	750,822	12.7a	12.7	3,485	6.3a	10.3	1,528	3.1a	11.5
Wholesale trade	571,925	9.7a	8.6	(D)	(D)	(D)	748	1.5a	.4
Retail trade	594,620	10.0a	7.6	2,936	5.3a	4.8	3,458	7.1a	4.8
Finance, insurance & real estate	407,686	6.9a	9.2	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,103	2.3a	2.2
Services	1,091,882	18.4a	12.9	5,198	9.4a	-2.4	4,070	8.4a	5.6
Government	917,325	15.5a	9.4	15,256	27.6a	14.7	15,638	32.2a	9.9
Federal, civilian	166,137	2.8a	7.9	2,634	4.8a	31.3	1,675	3.5a	4.6
Federal, military	26,120	.4a	12.8	326	.6a	13.8	417	.9a	16.3
State and local	725,068	12.2a	9.7	12,296	22.2a	12.4	13,546	27.9a	10.5
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	5,921,924	100.0a	9.8	55,343	100.0a	4.9	48,520	100.0a	3.8
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	422,123	7.1a	13.4	3,788	6.8a	8.9	3,326	6.9a	11.5
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	5,499,801	92.9b	9.5	51,555	93.2b	4.6	45,194	93.1b	3.3
Plus: Residence adjustment	-512,223		(U)	-4,048		(U)	11,625		17.6
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	4,987,578	71.7b	9.2	47,507	67.1b	6.6	56,819	55.1b	5.5
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	1,157,071	16.6b	15.1	10,696	15.1b	15.2	23,042	22.3b	17.0
plus: Transfer payments	808,914	11.6b	13.5	12,565	17.8b	8.7	23,270	22.6b	12.4
Personal Income by Place of Residence	6,953,563	100.0b	10.5	70,768	100.0b	8.1	103,131	100.0b	9.0
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	10,144	86.8c	6.9	5,652	48.4c	6.1	6,258	53.5c	4.0

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(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1985

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Table 1 Continued
Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1983

Income Type/Source	Sevier			Summit			Tooele		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)	Earnings/ income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	93,774	100.0a	7.6	76,592	100.0a	17.9	211,710	100.0a	8.4
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	70,820	75.5a	10.6	67,726	88.4a	20.4	193,437	91.4a	8.3
Other labor income	8,344	8.9a	16.8	5,627	7.3a	22.7	15,975	7.5a	13.9
Proprietors income	14,610	15.6a	-4.3	3,239	4.2a	-7.7	2,298	1.1a	-9.9
Farm	5,852	6.2a	-6.1	1,978	2.6a	-1.1	568	.3a	-17.4
Non-farm	8,758	9.3a	-3.0	1,261	1.6a	-14.3	1,730	.8a	-6.2
By industry source									
Farm	7,966	8.5a	-3.6	3,538	4.6a	1.8	1,944	.9a	-4.8
Non-farm	85,808	91.5a	9.2	73,054	95.4a	19.2	209,766	99.1a	8.5
Private	67,956	72.5a	9.6	61,896	80.8a	19.9	74,023	35.0a	9.5
Agricultural services & other	174	.2a	-.2	554	.7a	19.4	82	.0a	-3.7
Mining	15,730	16.8a	20.3	10,113	13.2a	17.1	13,173	6.2a	(D)
Construction	5,983	6.4a	-1.1	4,185	5.5a	9.1	3,615	1.7a	-4.0
Manufacturing	8,221	8.8a	7.1	2,853	3.7a	2.6	30,050	14.2a	7.2
Non-durable goods	1,626	1.7a	-4.7	461	.6a	15.0	27,542	13.0a	(D)
Durable goods	6,595	7.0a	11.9	2,392	3.1a	.9	2,508	1.2a	(D)
Transportation & public utilities	10,904	11.6a	22.4	4.565	6.0a	18.2	4,833	2.3a	8.3
Wholesale trade	3,429	3.7a	4.2	2,003	2.6a	57.8	598	.3a	-.5
Retail trade	10,438	11.1a	4.8	9,827	12.8a	17.7	8,999	4.3a	3.7
Finance, insurance & real estate	2,388	2.5a	4.0	5,815	7.6a	19.2	2,010	.9a	5.6
Services	10,689	11.4a	7.4	21,981	28.7a	29.7	10,663	5.0a	(D)
Government	17,852	19.0a	7.7	11,158	14.6a	15.6	135,743	64.1a	8.0
Federal, civilian	4,984	5.3a	3.8	1,171	1.5a	9.2	111,266	52.6a	7.7
Federal, military	409	.4a	14.8	303	.4a	18.6	9,647	4.6a	15.0
State and local	12,459	13.3a	9.4	9,684	12.6a	16.5	14,830	7.0a	6.9
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	93,774	100.0a	7.6	76,592	100.0a	17.9	211,710	100.0a	8.4
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	6,265	6.7a	13.2	5,291	6.9a	23.1	13,287	6.3a	9.6
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	87,509	93.3b	7.3	71,301	93.1b	17.6	198,423	93.7b	8.3
Plus: Residence adjustment	995		17.3	23,475		1.6	-7,865		(L)
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	88,504	63.6b	7.4	94.776	72.7b	12.1	190,558	74.2b	8.8
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	28,691	20.6b	18.4	24.451	18.8b	19.5	23.391	9.1b	17.1
plus: Transfer payments	21,862	15.7b	13.5	11.142	8.5b	13.6	42,725	16.6b	14.2
Personal Income by Place of Residence	139,057	100.0b	10.1	130,369	100.0b	13.4	256,674	100.0b	10.3
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	8,637	73.9c	6.6	10,856	92.9c	6.1	9,002	77.0c	7.4

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(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1985

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Table 1 Continued

Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1983

Income Type/Source	Uintah			Utah			Wasatch		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)	Earnings/ income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	194,189	100.0a	14.1	1,014,626	100.0a	6.5	31,085	100.0a	6.1
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	167,486	86.2a	15.0	864,656	85.2a	7.2	25,141	80.9a	7.1
Other labor income	13,696	7.1a	19.3	95,427	9.4a	9.1	2,118	6.8a	14.0
Proprietors income	13,007	6.7a	2.7	54,543	5.4a	-4.5	3,826	12.3a	-1.8
Farm	4,918	2.5a	.7	1,948	.2a	-19.2	761	2.4a	-4.5
Non-farm	8,089	4.2a	4.1	52,595	5.2a	-3.6	3,065	9.9a	-1.0
By industry source									
Farm	6,013	3.1a	1.6	10,638	1.0a	-2.6	1,753	5.6a	.6
Non-farm	188,176	96.9a	14.7	1,003,988	99.0a	6.6	29,332	94.4a	6.5
Private	167,667	86.3a	15.5	824,415	81.3a	5.6	20,051	64.5a	4.8
Agricultural services & other	513	.3a	21.2	2,121	.2a	5.9	142	.5a	6.0
Mining	47,550	24.5a	12.9	-86	.0a	(U)	274	.9a	(D)
Construction	27,563	14.2a	29.9	68,873	6.8a	-1.5	5,790	18.6a	.9
Manufacturing	3,299	1.7a	1.7	246,598	24.3a	1.2	2,231	7.2a	14.0
Non-durable goods	1,107	.6a	3.7	37,086	3.7a	6.8	1,211	3.9a	14.3
Durable goods	2,192	1.1a	.8	209,512	20.6a	.4	1,020	3.3a	13.6
Transportation & public utilities	14,375	7.4a	11.1	58,136	5.7a	9.1	1,112	3.6a	14.2
Wholesale trade	6,510	3.4a	2.7	28,562	2.8a	15.3	1,338	4.3a	(D)
Retail trade	14,814	7.6a	10.5	110,394	10.9a	6.0	5,157	16.6a	6.1
Finance, insurance & real estate	2,400	1.2a	4.2	28,861	2.8a	5.0	986	3.2a	1.4
Services	50,643	26.1a	20.6	280,956	27.7a	12.1	3,021	9.7a	6.3
Government	20,509	10.6a	9.1	179,573	17.7a	12.1	9,281	29.9a	10.6
Federal, civilian	6,244	3.2a	8.2	17,173	1.7a	10.3	996	3.2a	7.8
Federal, military	662	.3a	18.6	7,322	.7a	14.0	247	.8a	15.7
State and local	13,603	7.0a	9.1	155,078	15.3a	12.2	8,038	25.9a	10.9
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	194,189	100.0a	14.1	1,014,626	100.0a	6.5	31,085	100.0a	6.1
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	13,666	7.0a	18.4	72,349	7.1a	10.4	2,220	7.1a	10.4
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	180,523	93.0b	13.8	942,277	92.9b	6.2	28,865	92.9b	5.8
Plus: Residence adjustment	-2,266		(U)	140,080		15.1	17,802		14.1
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	178,257	77.3b	13.2	1,082,357	68.2b	7.1	46,667	63.2b	8.5
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	30,686	13.3b	19.0	270,448	17.0b	16.5	14,735	20.0b	17.3
plus: Transfer payments	21,632	9.4b	17.6	235,195	14.8b	14.8	12,395	16.8b	14.1
Personal Income by Place of Residence	230,575	100.0b	14.3	1,588,000	100.0b	9.4	73,797	100.0b	10.9
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	8,606	73.6c	6.5	6,741	57.7c	5.8	7,854	67.2c	7.1

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. DATA INCLUDED IN TOTALS.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1985

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Table 1 Continued
Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1983

Income Type/Source	Washington			Wayne			Weber		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1978-1983 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	105,576	100.0a	11.5	6,222	100.0a	-1.6	859,399	100.0a	8.5
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	86,711	82.1a	13.0	5,729	92.1a	2.6	741,188	86.2a	9.0
Other labor income	8,582	8.1a	20.1	464	7.5a	-4.9	73,649	8.6a	14.6
Proprietors income	10,283	9.7a	-.6	29	.5a	-51.5	44,562	5.2a	-2.9
Farm	861	.8a	-13.4	-752	-12.1a	(U)	873	.1a	-16.9
Non-farm	9,422	8.9a	1.4	781	12.6a	1.6	43,689	5.1a	-2.5
By industry source									
Farm	2,090	2.0a	-4.8	-224	-3.6a	(U)	2,966	.3a	-4.6
Non-farm	103,486	98.0a	12.1	6,446	103.6a	1.5	856,433	99.7a	8.6
Private	80,209	76.0a	11.8	3,379	54.3a	-4.1	612,658	71.3a	8.8
Agricultural services & other	(D)	(D)	(D)	66	1.1a	2.6	1,712	.2a	6.3
Mining	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,288	.4a	28.7
Construction	7,285	6.9a	-1.1	(D)	(D)	(D)	43,422	5.1a	-2.1
Manufacturing	11,312	10.7a	11.9	400	6.4a	13.6	158,437	18.4a	13.1
Non-durable goods	8,562	8.1a	17.1	285	4.6a	16.1	51,959	6.0a	(D)
Durable goods	2,750	2.6a	1.4	115	1.8a	8.6	106,478	12.4a	(D)
Transportation & public utilities	8,398	8.0a	24.5	194	3.1a	-1.7	71,600	8.3a	6.1
Wholesale trade	4,118	3.9a	4.4	46	.7a	-6.1	31,273	3.6a	13.2
Retail trade	17,371	16.5a	7.6	440	7.1a	.2	102,963	12.0a	6.5
Finance, insurance & real estate	4,517	4.3a	8.5	(D)	(D)	(D)	34,584	4.0a	3.8
Services	22,704	21.5a	18.7	380	6.1a	4.3	165,379	19.2a	12.6
Government	23,277	22.0a	13.1	3,067	49.3a	10.9	243,775	28.4a	8.1
Federal, civilian	3,581	3.4a	8.1	1,396	22.4a	10.4	113,973	13.3a	6.2
Federal, military	784	.7a	18.5	55	.9a	(L)	5,345	.6a	16.2
State and local	18,912	17.9a	14.0	1,616	26.0a	11.3	124,457	14.5a	9.7
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	105,576	100.0a	11.5	6,222	100.0a	-1.6	859,399	100.0a	8.5
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	7,892	7.5a	16.1	517	8.3a	7.0	60,681	7.1a	12.0
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	97,684	92.5b	11.2	5,705	91.7b	-2.1	798,718	92.9b	8.3
Plus: Residence adjustment	20,381		16.1	155		(U)	209,851		9.8
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	118,065	51.6b	12.0	5,860	46.3b	-.7	1,008,569	65.4b	8.6
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	63,160	27.6b	18.9	3,634	28.7b	18.3	254,270	16.5b	15.1
plus: Transfer payments	47,524	20.8b	17.8	3,169	25.0b	14.2	280,471	18.2b	13.1
Personal Income by Place of Residence	228.749	100.0b	14.8	12,663	100.0b	6.5	1,543,310	100.0b	10.3
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	7,374	63.1c	7.5	5,895	50.4c	2.5	9,910	84.8c	8.1

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. DATA INCLUDED IN TOTALS.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1985

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Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA

	April 1985	April 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average		
				1985	1984	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	na	15,976	na	na	15,120.5	na
New Corporations (no.)	456	475	-4.0	461.3	491.3	-6.1
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	na	6,490	na	na	5,793.7	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	56.70	63.10	-10.1	59.9	55.9	7.0
Lambs (cwt)	59.50	54.50	9.2	59.1	51.1	15.6
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	12.50	12.60	-0.8	13.0	12.9	0.3
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)(mid-month price)	75.00	88.00	-14.8	76.3	81.8	-6.7
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	32,031	24,451	31.0	30,924.9	25,130.8	23.1
Construction						
Total Construction[1] (thous. of dol.):	171,000	141,100	21.2	127,208.3	320,266.7	-60.3
Residential	65,600	61,700	6.3	63,641.7	65,675.0	-3.1
Nonresidential	37,100	30,500	21.6	36,991.7	38,133.3	-3.0
Public Works and Utilities	68,300	49,000	39.4	26,541.7	214,441.7	-87.6
Total Permit Construction[2] (thous. of dol.):	144,364.8	111,812.6	29.1	126,120.6	101,297.3	24.5
Residential	71,234.7	63,772.7	11.7	63,915.2	58,665.6	8.9
Nonresidential	53,866.2	29,527.8	82.4	48,061.2	29,734.5	61.6
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	19,263.9	18,512.1	4.1	14,144.3	12,897.2	9.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,555	1,630	-4.6	1,532.3	1,289.4	18.8
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	730.9[r]	711.4	2.7	732.2	698.1	4.9
Total Employed Persons	683.0[r]	665.3	2.7	684.6	641.4	6.7
Unemployed Persons	48.0[r]	46.1	4.1	47.7	56.8	-16.0
Percent Total Labor Force	6.6[r]	6.5	1.5	6.5	8.1	-20.1
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	620.4[r]	593.2	4.6	611.5	577.5	5.9
Manufacturing	95.7	92.9	3.0	95.6	88.8	7.6
Mining	10.0	13.5	-25.9	11.7	14.0	-16.1
Contract Construction	33.8	31.4	7.6	36.4	30.5	19.2
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.5	35.8	2.0	36.5	36.3	0.6
Wholesale Trade	35.7	34.2	4.4	35.2	34.3	2.6
Retail Trade	109.8	102.4	7.2	108.6	101.0	7.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	30.8	29.4	4.8	30.4	28.6	6.3
Services[3]	129.8	120.2	8.0	124.7	114.7	8.7
Federal Government	39.3	37.5	4.8	37.9	37.1	2.3
State Government[4]	36.6	35.8	2.2	35.2	34.5	2.1
Local Government[4]	62.5	60.0	4.2	59.4	57.8	2.7
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	40.1	40.4	-0.7	39.8	40.0	-0.5
Mining	43.9	42.6	3.1	43.7	42.2	3.7
Contract Construction	38.6	37.1	4.0	38.4	37.3	2.7
Wholesale Trade	35.6	36.7	-3.0	36.6	37.6	-2.6
Retail Trade	28.0	29.1	-3.8	28.8	28.9	-0.3
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	8,184.3[r]	5,218.4	56.8	6,378.0	6,914.7	-7.8
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,327.9	2,018.6	15.3	2,202.8	1,867.7	17.9
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	78,992.5	54,054.8	46.1	120,380.6	99,599.6	20.9
Sales and Use Tax	9,328.7	5,431.4	71.8	43,738.4	34,640.5	26.3
Motor Fuel Tax	1,753.2	5,398.8	-67.5	6,848.8	5,594.4	22.4
Individual Income Tax	28,696.8	15,962.3	79.8	35,911.0	32,017.0	12.2
Corporation Franchise Tax	26,530.8	16,805.2	57.9	4,624.4	3,429.8	34.8
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized[5] (mil. of kwh)	1,009.7	1,053.5	-4.2	1,118.9	1,125.9	-0.6
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,214.4	4,194.2	0.5	4,234.8	4,235.3	.0
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	3,187.4	1,753.9	81.7	3,261.9	2,454.1	32.9
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	16,203.3	6,287.0	157.7	15,528.4	8,349.2	86.0
Coal (thous. short tons)	743	1,042	-28.7	1,004.8	993.6	1.1
Copper (thous. metric tons) (last issue containing copper data)						
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	691,809	582,149	18.8	660,416.3	584,597.3	13.0
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	31,956	30,374	5.2	33,808.0	34,222.8	-1.2
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	5.7	12.5	-54.4	394.9	331.4	19.2
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	na	678.6	na	na	932.0	na
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	459,769	450,448	2.1	455,133.5	446,498.7	1.9
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	165,420	160,422	3.1	164,626.9	154,763.8	6.4
Electric Customers (residential)	433,341	427,290	1.4	429,841.6	412,319.6	4.2
Electric Customers (commercial)	42,364	41,692	1.6	41,935.2	39,669.1	5.7
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	426,943	414,666	3.0	415,793.2	406,103.4	2.4
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	543	525	3.4	529.0	529.6	-0.1

Utah Business Statistics

	April 1985	April 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average		
				1985	1984	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	50.0	47.4	5.5	49.9	46.9	6.4
Unemployment Rate	4.3^r	4.8	-10.4	4.4	6.4	-31.5
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	12,699.1	15,497.1	-18.1	11,425.1	10,444.3	9.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	139	225	-38.2	174.2	161.9	7.6
Postal Receipts[6] (thous. of dol.)	320.1	293.1	9.2	335.2	320.7	4.5
Electric Customers (residential)	39,637	30,682	29.2	32,035.9	29,919.7	7.1
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,843	2,325	22.3	2,401.5	2,286.0	5.1
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	44,263	42,231	4.8	42,927.3	41,306.5	3.9
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	49	45	8.9	46.1	44.4	3.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	39,006	37,746	3.3	38,367.4	37,551.7	2.2
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	7,433	6,689	11.1	7,189.1	6,572.1	9.4
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	321.2	308.7	4.0	319.1	301.1	6.0
Unemployment Rate	6.0^r	6.3	-4.8	6.2	7.7	-19.6
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	72,651.6	45,290.0	60.4	64,771.6	48,046.5	34.8
New Dwelling Units (no.)	914	758	20.6	889.9	658.4	35.2
Postal Receipts[6] (thous. of dol.)	7,142.6	6,075.8	17.6	6,694.0	6,188.0	8.2
Electric Customers (residential)	211,402	215,928	-2.1	217,590.9	205,637.7	5.8
Electric Customers (commercial)	17,860	17,905	-0.3	18,133.3	16,488.3	10.0
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	207,179	199,806	3.7	201,089.8	194,567.3	3.4
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	251	238	5.5	240.2	241.3	-0.5
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	215,737	211,259	2.1	213,429.0	209,151.3	2.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	108,489	106,067	2.3	108,237.9	101,865.9	6.3
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	71.1	67.8	4.9	69.7	65.5	6.4
Unemployment Rate	7.7^r	6.8	13.2	7.0	8.3	-15.8
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	14,014.5	8,991.5	55.9	14,137.1	10,334.3	36.8
New Dwelling Units (no.)	118	119	-0.8	106.3	104.8	1.4
Postal Receipts[6] (thous. of dol.)	923.4	763.7	20.9	854.7	783.6	9.1
Electric Customers (residential)	48,130	48,533	-0.8	47,495.8	46,348.3	2.5
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,645	5,795	-2.6	5,576.5	5,404.4	3.2
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	59,598	58,093	2.6	57,930.5	56,403.9	2.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	69	65	6.2	67.0	65.4	2.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	60,845	59,789	1.8	60,728.8	59,960.8	1.3
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	14,564	14,057	3.6	14,586.4	13,441.8	8.5
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	55.9	52.9	5.7	54.3	51.0	6.6
Unemployment Rate	6.2^r	6.7	-7.5	6.6	9.2	-28.3
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	8,440.7	6,712.1	25.8	11,118.1	8,167.9	36.1
New Dwelling Units (no.)	88	76	15.8	71.2	74.5	-4.5
Postal Receipts[6] (thous. of dol.)	576.4	517.7	11.3	572.0	554.6	3.1
Electric Customers (residential)	50,564	50,036	1.1	50,268.8	49,514.3	1.5
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,618	4,480	3.1	4,514.8	4,407.2	2.4
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	47,420	46,570	1.8	46,528.7	45,699.7	1.8
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	72	77	-6.5	76.1	78.3	-2.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,989	44,526	1.0	44,648.1	43,865.7	1.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,276	10,123	1.5	10,245.7	9,878.2	3.7

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture, Utah: Utah Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies
Crude Oil: Area oil refineries
Natural Gas: Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining
Coal: Department of Energy
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Postal Receipts: Postmasters in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties

[6] Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. Sales report for one month during each year includes total sales of two four-week periods. In 1984, this double-reporting occurred in the month of August.

Footnotes:
[1] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
[2] Obtained from Utah Construction Report
[3] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
[4] Includes public schools and colleges institutions
[5] Beginning January 1984, the Net Electric Power utilized number includes the addition of Murray City Power Department's electric power utilization. This will cause an overstatement of the percent change in the 12-month average from 1983 to 1984.

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NATIONAL DATA

	April 1985	April 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average % Chg.
U.S. Gross National Product[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil.)(qtly.)	3,870.2^{e}	3,644.7	6.2	3,745.9	3,431.1	9.2
Total Personal Income[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil. of dol.)	3,188.7^{r}	2,968.5	7.4	3,087.0	2,831.6	9.0
Industrial Production Indexes (seasonally adjusted)(1967=100)	165.5^{r}	162.1	2.1	165.0	154.5	6.8
Total Bus. Expend. for New Plants & Equip.[1] (bil.)(qtly.)	385.3^{ra}	348.3	10.6	365.0	321.2	13.6
Index of Leading Indicators[2] (1967=100)	166.6	168.1	-0.9	165.9	162.1	2.3
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	320.1	308.8	3.7	314.8	302.8	4.0
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	301.6	294.5	2.4	297.5	288.1	3.3
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	345.9	333.2	3.8	340.8	327.2	4.1
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	320.0	309.6	3.4	314.8	303.9	3.6
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	398.0	375.7	5.9	386.8	364.6	6.1
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	424.4	421.3	0.7	422.8	423.1	-0.1
Producer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	293.1	291.2	0.7	291.8	287.5	1.5
GNP Price Deflator (1972=100)(qtly.)	230.9^{e}	222.3	3.9	226.2	217.9	3.8
Employment (seasonally adjusted):						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	115.4	113.2	1.9	114.4	112.2	2.0
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	106.9^{p}	104.4	2.4	106.0	102.4	3.5
Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.8	-6.4	7.3	8.8	-16.4
Construction:						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	19,917.1	17,654.8	12.8	17,853.9	16,846.4	6.0
Residential	9,443.5	9,517.6	-0.8	8,336.5	8,353.0	-0.2
Nonresidential	6,676.2	5,469.4	22.1	6,354.5	5,417.2	17.3
Non-Building	3,797.4	2,667.8	42.3	3,162.9	3,097.1	2.1
New Dwelling Units (no.)	153,817	161,724	-4.9	141,501.3	152,026.3	-6.9
Interest Rates:						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	8.00	9.69	-17.4	9.2	9.0	2.2
Long Term (30-year Treasury Bond yields)	11.42	12.17	-6.2	11.9	11.3	5.4
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	10.50	11.93	-12.0	11.8	11.0	7.6
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	11.56	11.55	0.1	11.9	11.9	-0.2

^{p}Preliminary ^{r}Revised na - Not available ^{a}Anticipated ^{ra}Revised Anticipated ^{e}Expected ^{f}Forecasted

FOOTNOTES:

[1] The series on expenditures for new plant and equipment by U.S. nonfarm business has been revised for the period 1947 to date. These revisions reflect the source agency's introduction of new benchmarks, incorporation of information not available when the previously published estimates were prepared, and updating of industry and size classifications. Further information concerning these revisions may be obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Business Outlook Division, Business Conditions Digest, April 1985, p. iv.

[2] Excluding Series 36, 111.

Sources:

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